The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

A Verdict in the Evans Case of $149,726 for the State.

The Result Substantially a Triumph for the Late State Agent.

Passage of the Hartranft Military Bill by the Senate.

A Commission Designated to Relocate the Western Penitentiary

Centennial Appropriation Bill in the House.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette
HARRISBURG, March 6, 1873.

The Charge in the Evans Case.

The charge of Judge Pearson in the Evans case last night, on the whole was regarded as favorable to the defendant. The Judge maintained that the retention of per centage by the defendant was a principle recognized as just and fair at common law. The action of Evans was very natural, as a payment into the treasury of the commonwealth of the per centage claimed by him would have subjected him to delay and inconvenience, as it would have required special legislation to enable him to get any money from the State. If Evans honestly believed that he was entitled to ten per cent. on all the claims that he had collected of or caused to be credited to the State by the National Government he did nothing contrary to law. His entire claims, however, would be forfeitable if he had a fraudulent purpose in view in retaining the money. The judge referred to the act authorizing the Governor to appoint a special agent for the collection of war claims, and said that the provision making allowance for a commission of exceeding ten per cent. of the amounts collected signified that the proper accounting officers of the State had the power to fix the per cent. either at the above rate or any reasonable figure below it. Governor Geary and Auditor General Hartranft had both erred in construing the law to mean that ten per cent. was the amount to be allowed for the collection of disallowed and suspended claims, and the defendant may have committed the same blunder. Evans is not entitled to compensation for his services to the State there is no doubt, but it was for the jury to decide how much it should be. In passing on the different claims collected by the defendant it was for the jury to treat them all alike except the $606,000, repaid cash advanced by the United States to the State. No per cent. should be allowed on this sum. The Judge further ruled that Evans was an agent of the State in the collection of the claims, and not a public officer, as claimed by the Commonwealth. This was the vital point of the case.

The Verdict of the Jury.

The Evans party and his counsel appeared in unusually good spirits when the Court met at nine o'clock this morning to receive the verdict. Evans himself was smiling and cordial, shaking hands with everybody, while his daughter, who has been constant in her attendance on the trial, was the picture of amiability and contentment. This expectation of a favorable verdict was the result of the Judge's decision on questions of law regarded as favorable to the defendant, particularly the point that Evans was not a public officer in collecting the claims, but a mere agent, and therefore not amenable to the law as a defaulter for such sum as the jury might find him indebted to the State. The verdict of the jury is as follows:

"We find in favor of the plaintiff, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the first count in the sum of $149,762 53, and that the defendant was not an officer or professional agent, but received the money in suit as a special agent appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of the joint resolution of the Legislature passed the 22d day of March, 1867, and by John F. Hartranft, the Auditor General, on the 30th day of March, 1870, *pro tu* said appointment made part of this verdict, and we find that the second and third counts of the *narr* are not supported by any evidence in the case."

Effect of the Verdict.

The State don't make much by this verdict. The suit was brought to recover $291,000, with interest, the amount retained by Evans, as 10 per cent. of his collections on behalf of the State. The verdict for the State of $149,726 leaves Evans with a balance of over one hundred and forty thousand dollars as a compensation for his labors at Washington, which did not occupy more than fifteen months. The jury allowed him five per cent. on collecting the unsuspended claims, and ten per cent. on the vouchers placed in his hands by the Auditor General in March, 1870. The question now is can the State recover the verdict? Hardly. Mr. Evans' assets are of a portable character, and in this fleeting and transitory world, property of this kind in the hands of an unwilling debtor, is very hard to come at. It may be set down, therefore, that the late State Agent (lucky fellow) will pocket the whole $291,000, minus the sums secretly disbursed by him to politicians, lobbyists, journalists, and officials, who engineered his appointment and retention in office. How much that was is one of the secrets that will probably never be known. Undoubtedly many persons have shared the plunder with Evans, and if the facts could be got at, there would be tainted names in abundance, but they will never be known. If the State could have secured a verdict against Evans as a public officer, and "jugged" him as a defaulter until he had paid the money or made a clean breast as to his disposition of it, the natural curiosity of the people would probably have been satisfied. He was appointed under a law of the State, was sworn and commissioned as all public officers are, and the ruling of the Judge that he was not a public officer may be law, but is assuredly not common sense. It is doubtful whether the case will be carried to the Supreme Court by either party. The State may, however, in the hope of obtaining a reversal of the ruling that Evans was not a public officer.

Location of Western Penitentiary.

The House of Representatives to-day passed the Senate joint resolution appointing a commission to investigate the question of removing the Western Penitentiary from Allegheny City, to some suitable location outside the city limits. The commissioners named are Hugh S. Fleming, Theodore H. Nevin, H. M. Long, George R. Riddle, Hugh McNeill, Alfred Slack, Ormsby Phillips and J. James McBride, of Allegheny county; George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, and John R. Ewing, of Fayette. They are empowered to examine and report to the Legislature, at its present or next session, a suitable site within fifty miles of Allegheny City, for the location of the prison, including estimates of cost, and all other data obtainable bearing on the subject.

The Vienna Exposition.

A joint resolution was finally passed by the Legislature to-day, authorizing the Governor to appoint as many Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition as he may deem proper to promote the proper exhibition of the products of the State. It is provided, however, that no person interested in an article on exhibition shall be appointed as a Commissioner. The Commissioners are to enjoy the full and unrestricted privilege of paying their own way. The laudable object of the joint resolution is to give some sort of official status to such citizens of the State as may desire to visit the Vienna Exposition, and can induce Governor Hartranft to name them as Commissioners.

The Military Bill.

What is known as the "Hartranft bill" for the organization of the National Guard, from the fact it was prepared by the Governor and handed to House Committee on Military Affairs, was considered and passed by the House to-day, with some amendments. By the original bill it was provided that the National Guard of the State shall comprise an aggregate of 5,000 men, divided into one hundred companies. This was amended by increasing the aggregate to ten thousand men and two hundred companies. The provisions of the bill are briefly as follows:

First—The force named is to be distributed among the several military divisions of the State according to taxable population, except in case of war or invasion.

Second—The organization and discipline of the National Guards shall conform to that of the U. S. Army, except that the minimum of the companies shall be 50 men, commissioned officers and privates.

Third—Semi-annual inspection shall be ordered by each division commander in the months of May or June and September or October, reports of which shall be transmitted to the Adjutant-General.

Fourth—Constitutes a State Military Board, composed of the Adjutant General, Auditor General and State Treasurer, for the purpose of adjusting and auditing all military claims.

Fifth—Every company organized and fully up to the proper standard of numbers, drill and discipline, shall receive annually $500 from the State Treasury, to be disbursed among the officers and men. All other military claims to be adjusted by the State Board.

There are other provisions in the bill regulating details, but the above gives its general scope and purpose. Certain military organizations, including the Duquesne Grays of Pittsburgh, are excepted from the operations of the act so far as it affects their original vested rights, privileges and immunities. The bill passed by a vote of 73 ayes to 5 nays.

The Centennial Appropriation.

This subject came up in the House to-day, and was debated at length by its friends and opponents. The bill has been changed in many important respects, and the Philadelphians are much more modest in their demands, and the feeling of the House is on the whole more favorable than it was a few weeks ago. The substitute for the original bill, submitted to-day by Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, is the same as the bill presented in the Senate by Senator McClure some time since, with the amount reduced from one million of dollars to five hundred thousand. The bill proposes that one hundred thousand of this sum shall be paid this year, $150,000 in 1874, and $250,000 in 1875. This money is to be paid on the certificate of the State Centennial Supervisors, who are invested with a supervision of contracts and expenditures. These Supervisors, named in the bill, give assurance that the money will be honestly used for the purpose for which it is appropriated. The Supervisors are: Alexander Henry, J. Gillingham Fell and John O. James, of Philadelphia; Wm. M. Lyon and John H. Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh; Wm Bigler, of Clearfield county, and Arlo Pardee, of Luzerne county. The State appropriation, in the language of the bill, is to be applied "to the erection of a permanent fire-proof building in Fairmount Park, as part of the Centennial Exposition building, to cost not less than $1,500,000, which building shall remain in said Fairmount Park perpetually as the property of the people of the Commonwealth, for the preservation and exhibition of National and State relics and works of art, industry, mechanism, and products of the soil, mines, etc., of this State, and that it shall be kept open perpetually after the year 1876 for the improvement and enjoyment of the people of the Commonwealth."

In the discussion to-day Mr. Mitchell led off in a speech of some length in support of the appropriation, on grounds of National and State pride, and urged it would prove a benefit to the people far in excess of the appropriation, even if its results were measured solely by the standard of dollars and cents. He declared the State abundantly able to give the aid, and gave a glowing account of the condition of the finances of the State.

Mr. Burkway opposed the bill on the ground of unconstitutionality; said Philadelphia was clamorous for over two millions this year for local objects, in excess of the usual appropriations; and argued that the lavish expenditures proposed would bankrupt the State, and cause a raid on the sinking fund. He bothered Mr. Mitchell somewhat by his statement of the condition of the finances of the State, showing that with reductions proposed in taxation and increased appropriations, they were not in the flourishing condition suggested by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Elliott and Love in support of the appropriation.

Some discussion followed as to the postponement of the bill or its passage at this time to a third reading. This created considerable feeling between the friends and opponents of the bill. Its friends, however, had strength enough to pass the bill to a third reading, many members voting to advance it to that stage who stated they were undecided as to whether they would vote for or against the bill on its final passage. The indications are that the bill will pass the House, unless its opponents make a stronger fight on it than they did to-day.

Western University.

An application was made to-day before the Committee on Ways and Means by a delegation of Pittsburghers, for an appropriation of $100,000 to the Western University of Pennsylvania, the appropriation to be applied to the purchase of scientific apparatus and the foundation of scholarships. I don't know that the application will stand much chance of being granted at this session; but it is certainly, as an educational enterprise, more worthy of State aid than the Centennial, even as a Fourth of July jubilee.

ARCTIC.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 7, 1873.

SENATE

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: To allow the Citizens Passenger Railway to cross any bridge that may be built across the Allegheny river at Sharpsburg.

By Mr. WALLACE: A supplement to the election law.

By Mr. COLLINS: To give Courts the power to incorporate Springs, Watering Places, and to build Plank or other roads four miles in length.

By Mr. LEMON: To incorporate the Ursina and Yough Valley Railroad.

HOUSE.

Bills Reported.

Bills were reported from committees, a few new ones not previously messaged, all of which will be on the printed calendar for next Tuesday.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT reported an original resolution to revise the revenue laws.

Mr. MAHON: An act regulating the licenses of druggists.

Mr. NEWMYER: The Coal Oil Inspectors' bill, and relating to medical practice.

By Mr. MCCONNICK: Relating to the Twenty-ninth Judicial district.

By Mr. SMITH, of Fayette: An act to preserve the surface of lands over mines and quarries.

The Constitutional Convention.

Death of Hon. William Hopkins Announced in the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1873.

Death of Hon. William Hopkins Announced.

A larger number of members attended this morning than at any time for many weeks, owing to the fact that they anticipated the announcement of the death of Col. Hopkins.

President Meredith then announced the death of Hon. Wm. Hopkins, a member of this body from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District.

Judge Lawrence, of Washington, then rose and offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, This Convention has been informed of the sudden and most unexpected death of Hon. William Hopkins, of Washington county, a delegate from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District; therefore,

Resolved, That it is with the deepest feeling and most unaffected regret that we have heard of the sudden death of Hon. William Hopkins, a member of this Convention, so universally esteemed and so highly respected;

Resolved, That in his death this body has lost a faithful and honest member, a useful and intelligent citizen, and his family a tender and devoted parent.

Resolved, That in this hour of deep affliction and grief, we tender to his family, so deeply stricken, our most sincere condolence and profound sympathy.

Resolved, That as an evidence of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we do hereby appoint a committee of this Convention to attend his funeral at Washington, Pa.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be directed to forward to the family of the deceased a copy of there resolutions, and that we do now adjourn.

The resolutions were seconded and read a second time.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that the most certain and often the most unexpected messenger—Death—comes to take us one by one away from these earthly scenes, and, whether among the humble and lowly or the honored and esteemed of the world, the messenger is inexorable. When I asked this Convention, on last Friday morning, for leave of absence for my highly esteemed colleague, Hon William Hopkins, for only a few days, that he might visit his family, little did I imagine that in five days I should here perform the most melancholy duty of announcing his death. On his way west to Pittsburgh he contracted a cold and was compelled to take to his bed at the Union Depot Hotel in that city. Physicians pronounced his disease pneumonia, of malignant type, and after a few days of suffering, surrounded by the members of his family and sympathizing friends, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday his spirit passed away from time to eternity.

Judge Lawrence then passed in brief review over the principal events in the life of Colonel Hopkins, and continued: Personally he was much esteemed for his kindness; his manner to all was exceedingly pleasant, and his political opponents could always admire his manly, dignified bearing. He was, I believe, a member of the Presbyterian church, consistent and exemplary in his deportment and faithful in the performance of every duty. Many years ago I knew him in his attachment to his family, and at home he found his greatest enjoyment.

Mr. John N. Purviance, of Butler, seconded the resolutions, and paid a warm and touching tribute to the memory of the deceased, enumerating his many virtues, and trusting that, like him, we may all be prepared for the summons which must, sooner or later, come to us all.

Remarks were also made by Messrs Hazzard, Washington; W. H. Smith and J. W. F. White, of Allegheny; Bowman, of Erie; Wright, of Luzerne; Woodward and Biddle, of Philadelphia; Judge Black, of York; Wayne MacVeigh, of Dauphin; Patton, of Bradford; Turrell, of Susquehanna—the only member of this body who served with Colonel Hopkins in the State Senate—T. H. B. Patterson, of Allegheny; Craig, of Lawrence, and Buckalew, the latter stating, as an instance of Col. Hopkin's decision and desire to do his duty, that on Thursday last he urged the Committee on the Declaration of Rights, of which he was Chairman, to finish their work that day, as he did not wish to leave for home until the report was complete, and it was done. The resolutions were then adopted, the President appointing the following Committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. Lawrence, Woodward, Guthrie, J. W. F. White and McLean.

The Convention then adjourned.

Horrible Double Murder in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A widow lady named Nancy Lauxton, and her adopted daughter, twelve years old, were found dead in bed in their home at Malton, Illinois, yesterday morning, with their throats cut from ear to ear. A common case knife was sticking in the wound in Mrs. Lauxton's throat, her right hand grasping its handle. The bodies lay in a composed position, evidently having been arranged after death and nicely covered by the bed clothes. A son of Mrs. Lauxton's was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Defeat of the Bill Repealing the Usury Laws.

Triumph of the Miners Over the Coal Operators.

Probable Congressional Apportionment of the State.

The Question of Electoral Reform in Philadelphia.

A Resounding Fraud in the Passage of an Important Bill.

A Committee of Investigation Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 7, 1873.

Repeal of the Usury Laws Defeated.

The House held a night session yesterday to consider the bill of Mr. Newmyer, of Allegheny, repealing the usury laws. The debate was continued for several hours. The best speech of the evening, and decidedly the strongest argument of the whole debate was by Mr. Brockway, of Columbia, who not only displayed a vast amount of biblical and encyclopedlac lore on the subject of usury, but borrowed abundant illustration from current business operations. He exposed the manner by which banking institutions evade the law, and presented interesting facts as to the withdrawal of capital from this State for purposes of investment in other States where the legal rate of interest was either higher or unhampered by any restriction. Messrs. Mahon, Wolfe, Lane and Kline spoke against the bill, but their arguments were very poor stuff indeed. The idea that the abolition of the usury laws was a move in the interest of the capitalist and against the poor man—was to pamper the lender of money at the expense of the borrower—did them good service in their arguments, and was served up in every imaginable shape and form, and of course with the usual demagogueical dressing. They insisted that the repeal of the laws would advance the rate of interest, and treated as a solemn and substantial fact the pretence that money was not only loaned in the State in accordance with the restriction of the limiting the interest to six per cent. Of course nothing could be done with a majority so absolutely blind to the facts, and who hugged the delusion that the limitation was effective in keeping down the price of money. They were joined to the idiot of an antiquated law; in truth some based their friendship to the usury system on the fact that the law had been in the statute books of Pennsylvania for one hundred and fifty years. The only hope for a repeal of the law is the education of the people up to the point of demanding it from their representatives. The legislators will never move in the matter of their own account.

The bill reported by the Judiciary Committee limited the rate of interest to twelve per cent. Mr. Welsh of Philadelphia moved to substitute seven per cent. To this Mr. Newmyer of Allegheny moved an amendment to allow any rate that may be agreed on between the parties. Both amendments were rejected. Then came Mr. Orvis with an amendment to fix the legal rate at eight per cent.; lost. Mr. Hancock of Philadelphia moved to amend by making the legal rate 7 per cent., and moved in favor of the amendment that Pennsylvania ought to have about the same rate of interest as her sister States of New York and New Jersey. This was also lost.

Mr. Wilcox, of Erie, presented a petition from some of his enlightened constituents for the passage of a law making it a felony to require a greater rate of interest than six per cent. Mr. Ramsey, of Allegheny, caught at the happy idea, and moved the following as an additional proviso to the bill:

"That any person receiving or paying a greater rate of interest than is provided in this act, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of $500, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year."

This was "sar kasm," and the House rejected it. But Mr. McCormick insisted on adding that "it be a felony, without the benefit of clergy, to take any interest at all." Mr. Meyer moved to amend this by making it applicable solely to the city of Pittsburgh. Rejected.

Speaker Elliott moved that the rate of interest be 7 per cent., "except in cases where there have been special contracts made for a greater amount." Lost.

These votes showed there was no hope for the reform. Finally the bill from the Judiciary Committee, fixing the rate of interest at 12 per cent., was negatived in Committee of the Whole, and in the House on agreeing to the report of the Committee, the vote stood as follows, the negative vote representing those who favored liberal legislation:

YEAS—Messrs. Amerman, Baird, Bates of Mifflin, Black, Bowman, Brunges, Burkholder, Burns, Conrad, Cross, Dailey, Daniels, Darrah, Dartt, DeLacy, Dry, Egan, Greenawalt, Hancock, Hegeman, Helges, Henry, Hilbershind, Hogeman, Jones of Potter, Kaufman, of Lebanon, Kaufman of Schuylkill, King, Kisner, Laidley, Lamon, Late, Latta, Lawson, Loucks, McCullough of Berks, McKee, McMillen, Mahon, Myer, Morris, Mylin, Newell, Nyce, Porter, Prizer, Quigley, Reynolds, Schminkey, Shuler, Staples, Steckel, Tittermary, Tshudy, Welsh, Wilcox, Williams and Wolfe—58.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Bailey, Ballantine, Bidelspacher of Crawford, Beach, Brockway, Brown, Jones of Susquehanna, Koons, Lawshe, M'Clearv, M'Cracken, M Cormick, M'Cullough of Philadelphia, Mitchell, Newmyer, Noyes, Oliver, Orvis, Petrikin, Ramsey, Sample, Smith of Fayette, Smith of Philadelphia, Wainwright, Young and Elliott, speaker—26.

All the Allegheny county members voted for liberal legislation. The best way now, to secure a modification of the law, or its total repeal, is to adopt General Grant's plan of dealing with an odious law, and to enforce it to the letter.

The Coal Bill—The Miners Triumphant.

The House yesterday afternoon and evening considered and disposed of the bill, introduced early in the session by Mr. Newmyer, of Allegheny, entitled "An act to protect coal miners in the bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania," the provisions of which have been heretofore given in these dispatches. A delegation from the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh, and a committee of miners have been here at various times during the session, to promote or retard the passage of this bill. It was opposed by the coal operators, who submitted a proposition of their own, as a sort of compromise, but the miners after numerous conferences adhered to the bill originally introduced, and rejected the compromise. This brought on a square fight last night. It was a very spirited contest, and, contrary to all expectations, in the early part of the discussion, which showed the feeling of the House to be against the Miners' bill, that measure was carried by a large majority.

After the bill had been taken up in Committee of the Whole Mr. Ramsey offered the substitute of the operators, which provided for a screen at the coal mines, over which all merchantable coal should pass; the bars of the screen to be *one and three-eighths* inches apart, and the screen to contain not more than sixty superficial feet. The other provisions of the substitute in regard to the rights of the miners to select a check-weighman, to be present at the weighing of coal, were acceptable to the miners, so that the only contest was on the question of screenage. The miners insisted that all coal should be classed as merchantable, whether known as nut or lump, and paid for at such rates as should be agreed on between the parties, at the rate of sixty-seven pounds to the bushel. In considering the bill in Committee of the Whole, the miners, when it looked as if the substitute of the operators would be adopted, moved to amend so that the bars should be only three-quarters of an inch apart. This was voted down.

The Allegheny county delegation did not take much part in the discussion in Committee of the Whole, but presented a large number of petitions from the miners asking for the passage of the bill. Mr. Lawshe, of Clearfield, was the principal speaker in behalf of the operators. He urged that the effect of the passage of the Miners' bill would be to provoke differences between employers and employes, and that it would be disastrous to the bituminous coal interests of the State, by giving advantages to the coal producers of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and other States bordering on the Ohio river, where no such restrictions as those proposed by the bill exist. Mr. Lawshe also maintained the miners received better wages than the average of skilled mechanics, and that their cry of oppression was mere moonshine.

Speaker Elliott also claimed the miners' bill would be disastrous to the coal interests of the State, and advocated the compromise proposed by the operators.

Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland, and some of the members from the anthracite region, advocated the original bill. They claimed that the coal that passed through the screens was merchantable coal, and read from Pittsburgh market reports to show that it was regularly quoted in the sales of coal as "nut" or "slack." This was the strongest point of their argument. But besides this there was a great amount of fustian about the wrongs of labor and the extortion of capital, mere buncomb to influence the votes of the coal miners. Latta, of Westmoreland, revelled luxuriantly in this sort of "swash," and played the demagogue with marked success.

When the House in Committee of the Whole voted, the substitute of the coal operators submitted by Mr. Ramsey was adopted with a small majority. This action was reported to the House, when the Speaker took the chair, and the question came up on agreeing to the report of the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Latta at once moved to amend the report by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the original miners' bill.

Mr. Orvis moved an amendment to the amendment that nothing contained in the bill should prevent the miners and the operators agreeing on any method of measuring coal desired. This was agreed to—yeas 48, nays 42.

Mr. Ramsey moved to strike from the proposed amendment the fifth section declaring any mine agent or owner violating the law guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishing him, when convicted, by fine or imprisonment, or both. Lost.

The miners' bill offered by Mr. Latta was then substituted for the operators' bill, by yeas 67, nays 12. The Allegheny county delegation voted for the substitute, except Ramsey, who voted in the negative, and McCormick and Wainwright, absent. The bill, as amended, was then passed.

It is doubtful whether in can pass the Senate. The sudden change in sentiment on the bill, by which it was passed by so large a majority, when its defeat was regarded as certain, is very singular. It was stated that political considerations brought this about, as the miners were promised such legislation last fall, during the progress of the political canvass. The coal operators went home in a very bad humor over the triumph of the miners, and declared an advance in coal to home consumers would be an immediate result of the bill if it should pass the Senate and become law.

Sharp Practice—An Investigation.

It was discovered in the Governor's office yesterday, that a bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad to occupy certain portions of Delaware avenue in Philadelphia, contained provisions of which no one was supposed to have any knowledge in either branch of the Legislature. These additions smuggled in the bill during its transit through the House gave the Pennsylvania Railroad power to extend its tracks to the North Pennsylvania—and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroads (and thus a New York connection), and generally through the city in the most alarming manner. There was method certainly in the roguery. The grants were worth millions to the company. The smuggled legislation was particularly obnoxious to Philadelphia, and when the fraud and discovery is attributed to the vigilance of some of their agents. Speaker Elliott deemed the rascality a reflection on his vigilance over the business of the House, and moved a resolution recalling the bill from the Governor. This passed and the objectionable matter was stricken from the bill, and it was again sent to the Executive. But this did not satisfy everybody, and this morning Mr. Orvis offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that Senate bill relative to the laying of tracks on Delaware avenue, was certified to the Senate as being with a manuscript amendment (as if inserted by the House committee), and that the amendment as engrossed was not inserted in such committee, and was not reported to the House, nor read in the House as part of said bill; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of Three members be appointed by the Speaker without extra compensation, whose duty it shall be to investigate said allegations and report to this House as soon as convenient; which Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

The preamble was made at first to attribute the addition to the bill, to the rascality of some clerk in the transcribing room, and Mr. Orvis' resolution is at the instance if the clerks, and for their vindication of guiltless. It is now thought that the fraud had earlier origin, and if the committee does its duty some of the members of the House and lobby may suffer. The Speaker appointed as the Committee, Messrs. Orvis, of Center, McCullough, of Philadelphia, and Lawson, of Philadelphia. The matter will make no trouble if they can avoid it, but Orvis is a man not to be trifled with or hoodwinked.

The New Charter.

The "proposed charter for the city of Pittsburgh, consolidating Allegheny, Sharpsburg, Etna, Millvale, and contiguous territory," as "revised by the Committee of Fifteen of Councils," has arrived, printed in elegant form and been distributed among some of the members. I do not think there is any prospect of the passage of this charter through the Legislature unless it permits a separate vote in Allegheny on the question of consolidation with Pittsburgh. If this is conceded I do not think there will be much opposition to it. Senator Graham informs me that if the separate vote is conceded he will report, and urge the passage of the bill, provided it is approved by a majority of the voters in Allegheny. He objects to anything like a forced union of the two cities, or to leaving the question to the aggregate vote of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, with the probability that Allegheny would be outvoted by Pittsburgh. He seems confident unless this is granted the bill will yet pass, and he is a very capable judge on this point.

The Congressional Apportionment.

The Committee on Congressional Apportionment will be prepared to report next week. It has been at work for some time past on the subject committed to them. When the question gets in the Legislature of course there will be a great deal of discussion, and very likely changes in the plan submitted by the Committee. As near as I can learn, the following statement embraces the divisions that will be recommended by the Committee:

The city of Philadelphia will be divided into five Congressional districts.

Sixth district—Chester and Delaware.

Seventh—Lancaster.

Eighth—Berks.

Ninth—Montgomery and part of Bucks.

Tenth—Northampton, Lehigh and part of Bucks.

Eleventh—Pike, Monroe, Carbon, Wayne, and part of Luzerne.

Twelfth—Residue of Luzerne.

Thirteenth—Lebanon and Schuylkill.

Fourteenth—Dauphin, Northumberland, Montour and Union.

Fifteenth—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Columbia and Wyoming.

Sixteenth—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron and Lycoming.

Seventeenth—Snyder, Perry, Franklin, Huntingdon, Juniata and Fulton.

Eighteenth—York, Cumberland and Adams.

Nineteenth—Bedford, Somerset, Blair and Cambria.

Twentieth—Mifflin, Center, Clinton, Clearfield and Elk.

Twenty-first—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene.

Twenty-second—Pittsburgh, and the South Side townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Robinson, St. Clair, Baldwin, Snowden, Mifflin, Jefferson and West Elizabeth.

Twenty-third—Rest of Allegheny county.

Twenty-fourth—Washington, Beaver and Butler.

Twenty-fifth—Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion and Jefferson.

Twenty-sixth—Mercer, Lawrence and Crawford.

Twenty-seventh—Erie, Warren, Forrest and Venango.

The bill to be reported to the Legislature next week may vary in some respects from this, but not in many particulars. The two Allegheny county districts are generally satisfactory.]

Electoral Reform in Philadelphia.

The Senate held a session last night to consider the bill remodeling the election laws of Philadelphia, so as to secure greater guarantees for honest elections. Senator McClure made a speech in favor of the bill, nearly two hours in length, which his friends claim to be a great triumph of his political career. It was intently listened to by a large audience, including many ladies, and the speaker was highly complimented at its close. The salient features of the proposed reform are the division of the city into election precincts with not more than 250 voters; this work to be done by election commissioners representing each party; these commissioners to select two canvassers in each district (who are also to act as inspectors of election) to enroll the voters; lists of disputed voters to be printed ten days before election, and the canvassers to sit, hear proof and determine their right to vote; judges of election to be appointed from the party having a majority in the precinct at the last election, and one each of the return inspectors to be selected from each party. The courts are invested with ample powers to enforce the law in the most summary manner.

One point of M'Clure's speech, in reference to threats that the amended Constitution was to be defeated by ballot box stuffing in Philadelphia, (about which there is a good deal said in a quiet way) is worth reprinting, because of the remedy he suggested as in contemplation, if the legislature fails in duty. He said:

"The insolent boast made that amendments to the Constitution, proposed by the convention in the interest of municipal or general reform, will be returned defeated by fraud, has quickened the representatives of the supreme power of the State. If we fail to make honest election laws the sovereign authority will perform that duty removed on the 20th of May next. The appointment of Collectors in the place of the present incumbents will be carried out in a large number of instances, and the recommendations of the Senators of Congress will govern these appointments.

Potatoes.

The Microscopist of the Agricultural Department is still at work upon the fungoid diseases of potatoes. His attention is now directed to the selection of healthy seed, since it has been found that all the varieties heretofore grown in the Northern and Western States are more or less affected by fungus.

With this end in view he places sections of his specimen in a fungoid solution, when, in the course of a few days, they are usually reduced to a pulp, showing that the action of the fungus has been rapid and fatal.

Potatoes sent from Santa Fe, New Mexico, have been subjected to this art for two months, and yesterday the cellulous cells were as sound as when the potatoes were first cut, thus proving that the potatoes grown in that country are sound and fit for seed.

African Gold and Diamonds.

Professor Henry has received a letter from the diamond fields in South Africa, in which the following passage occurs:

In regard to the gold of the interior I will say that I am not favorably impressed, but will give it as my opinion that the alluvial deposits were all worked out many thousand years ago. I have come to this conclusion from carefully weighing the various reports given of the Trans Vaal Republic by men well qualified to develop all her auriferous surface deposits.

The theory of pre-historic workings is partly corroborated by the recent finding of a buried city within 100 miles northeast of this place. I have seen portions of massive pillars of 36 to 40 inches in diameter, moulded from cement of a very hard and lasting nature. The same writer gives a favorable account of the diamond fields, and complains that there are but two parties there representing American houses and that they deal so little as to be obscure.

DIAMOND.

THE CAPITAL.

Standing Committees of the Next Congress.

THE TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

The Tanis Stone, with a Translation of its Inscription.

AFRICAN GOLD AND DIAMONDS.

Address by Hon. James Brooks.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March 7, 1873.

Standing Committees of the Next Congress.

The sub-committee appointed by the caucus of Republican Senators yesterday are perplexed about arranging the standing committees of the Forty-third Congress. This morning it was developed that the sub-committee were far from harmonious upon the question of reappointing certain old chairmen, and it adjourned without coming to any definite conclusion, to meet again to-morrow.

Work in the Navy Yards.

Work in the various Navy yards this year will be more extensive than ever before in time of peace, on account of the liberal appropriations by Congress.

Nominations by the President.

The President is nominating a large number of officers of the Treasury Department. The Appointment Clerk of the Treasury stated today that this course would be pursued in all cases where the services of the present incumbent proved satisfactory.

Waiting for the Laws.

The heads of departments are anxiously awaiting the official copies of the laws of the last session from the State Department, so as to arrange the business of their department and the work under their control.

The Tanis Stone.—Translation of Its Egyptian Hieroglyphic Inscription.

Prof. G. Seyffarth, Ph. D. D., of New York, has recently completed his translation of the Egyption hieroglyphic inscription upon the Tanis Stone, for the Smithson Institution. "These inscriptioas," says the Prof., "refer to the 9th year of King Ptolmy Eoergeta I, the third after Alexander the Great, namely to the year 237. B. C., (historically 238 B. C.) Consequently this stone is 40 years older than the Rosetta stone, and at present 2,100 years old. It is to be wondered that common lime stone decayed during 2,110 years so little as the line Demotic character, show the Egyptian date of the revolution, is the 7th day of March, Julian style.

The translation is as follows:

Because King Ptolmy and the Queen Berenice have made great donations for the benefit of the temples and the priests, and the sacred animals, because the King, in consequence of his victorious expedition against Syria, Persia and Chaldea, has conquered the sacred bronze statues, once robbed by the Persians (Cambyses) and restored them to their former respective temples. Because the King has subdued mighty enemies and restored peace, tranquility and prosperity to Egypt, and the conquered countries. Because the King has, during that year in which the Nile failed in producing a perfect inundation of the land, saved the life of the inhabitants by importing grains from Phoenicia, Syria, Cayaan, Philistia, Cypress and Creta. Therefore the priests convened in canopies formed the following resolutions:

That the veneration and religious dignity of the King and the Queen and progenitors shall be increased.

That a new class of priests, ministering to the Gods Evergeta shall be created.

That this fifth class of priests, officiating in all great temples, shall perform various ceremonies and partake no priestly emoluments.

That the annual feast of King Evergeta shall be celebrated on a fixed day, and that, instead of the old vague year, of 365¼ days, shall be introduced.

That the young daughter of Ptolmy and Berenice, departed a few days before, shall be apotheosized, that her gold image shall be placed in the same tuaries, and on occasions of festivals, be celebrated by hymns sung in three voices, and that these compositions shall be preserved in the libraries of the temples.

The translation, together with an interesting treatise upon the discovery and history of the stone, its importance as an aid in the translation of Egyptian literature, illustrated with engravings, and giving the forms, names and significations of the various characters found upon the stone, will soon be published by the institution.

The New War Vessels.

The construction division of the Navy Department has nearly completed the plans and specifications upon which the eight new war ships, authorized by act of Congress passed at the last session, are to be built, and advertisements for proposals to build the same will soon appear.

It is probable that the vessels to be built by the Government will be built at the navy yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston and Portsmouth, and that the contracts for those to be constructed in private yards will be given to parties in Philadelphia and Wilmington, Delaware.

A National Academy.

Since the adjournment of Congress, it is learned that among the many bills which were favorably reported upon, without time sufficient for taking action upon them, was one for the establishment of a National academy at Washington city, similar to institutions of the same nature in the Capitals of the Old World. It will no doubt be of much interest to all the people of the Union, and especially of Washington.

Free Banking.

There is no demand whatever for the organization of National banks without circulation; seldom is there application received. This is owing to the requirements of the present law for the establishment of such banks which provide for a deposit with the Comptroller of an amount equal to one third of the capital of the bank. No bank could well spare such a portion of its working capital, hence the few applications received. He also says the Comptroller endeavored to get this amount of deposit reduced to $10,000 through Congress, merely as a bond, signifying good faith in carrying out the organization, but he was unsuccessful in the hurry of the closing hours of the session.

The Tax on Dividends.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, just rendered in the case of Barnes and others against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, affects the question before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is stated at the Internal Revenue Bureau that the decision of the Court will save the Government very nearly $5,000,000. There are now on file in that Bureau about 300 cases asking for a refund of the tax on dividends, the same question being involved in all of these cases as that just decided by the Court, which was to the effect that the dividends of the road were taxable. Besides these 300 applications on file, the law office of the Bureau has information that agents had prepared a very large number of similar applications which were to be presented had the Court decided that the dividend tax was illegal.

Applicants for National Banking.

Since Congress decided not to increase the volume of currency the Comptroller of the Currency has but few applications for the organization of National Banks. While the proposition to increase was pending these applications came in large numbers, showing the demand and capital in the country ready to invest in National bank institutions to be very large.

The Illicit Distillers.

Application has been made, and Secretary Belknap has agreed, to send a sufficient number of troops to North and South Carolina and Georgia to enforce the revenue laws. Since the majority has been taken off and the assessors have been discharged, the illicit distillers and liquor dealers have become so bold in breaking the laws that this course has been absolutely necessary.

Collection of Internal Revenue.

The present force of Internal Revenue Assessors who were legislated out of office by the recent law of Congress, modifying the internal revenue service and placing the collection of taxes entirely in the hands of Assessors, will be removed on the 20th of May next. The appointment of Collectors in the place of the present incumbents will be carried out in a large number of instances, and the recommendations of the Senators of Congress will govern these appointments.

Potatoes.

The Microscopist of the Agricultural Department is still at work upon the fungoid diseases of potatoes. His attention is now directed to the selection of healthy seed, since it

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SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

GOVERNOR HARTRANT has appointed Adam Weaver Flour Inspector, and J. L. Forsaith, Gauger, for this county.

VERY bitter complaints are being urged against Secretary Robeson, because of his lack of care of the Annapolis Cadets, on the occasion of their visit to Washington. They were not provided with food, or given any attention whatever. This was certainly a great blunder, to say the least.

GLADSTONE has been praised as having realized all the promises made by him before entering upon the Premiership of England, except that relating to education in Ireland. This he now has in hand. He has been very energetic in bestowing favors on the Irish race, yet he is quite unpopular among the Irish people.

WE are in receipt of the anniversary issue of the Boston *Globe*, which is at any time the handsomest daily published in the country, and, as issued for its first anniversary, is unrivalled as a newspaper. It issues sixteen pages, all of them of the neatest make-up, and supplied with a choice variety of reading. In careful collation of news and thoroughness as a paper, commend us to the *Globe*.

THE name of Tweed is a power in New York yet. A feeble attempt was recently made to have his seat in Senate, which he has not presumed to occupy during the present session, declared vacant. This was voted down, several Republicans voting with the Democrats. A Committee of Investigation was ordered, but this came to nothing. Evidently there is fear yet at the name of the old tiger.

THE verdict in the Evans case is regarded as, on the whole, very favorable to him. If the State could put its hand on the money awarded it by the decision of the jury, it probably would gladly do so, and be at quits with the renowned Special Agent; but the property of Mr. Evans is of a personal nature, and not readily secured by creditors. Had he been declared a public officer, he might have been arrested and imprisoned. He was commissioned under an act of the Legislature, and sworn in as a public officer; yet the decision of Judge Pearson takes from him all these functions, and thus saves him from imprisonment. If he could be put in prison, he could be forced to pay, or reveal who his accomplices were; as it is, the State is likely to get little satisfaction from the affair.

THE remarks we submitted a day or two since, on the Local Option question, for the special benefit of the *Post*, seem to have prodded it up considerably. It now declares in reference to the law, "If it succeeds in exterminating the low dens and doggeries that afflict the eye on every corner, and is the means of saving but one poor family from wretchedness, poverty and crime, it will have answered a good purpose; if it but diminishes the evil, it is worth the trial." This is all right. We notice, also, that even the *Dispatch*, which has heretofore opposed Local Option, from "innate stupidity and general cussedness," is prompted by our allusion to utter a few patronizing words in favor of the question. As our Fifth avenue cotemporary has about all the advertising patronage harvested that is likely to be derived from opposing Local Option, we may even find it advocating the other side. Who knows?

WE have have said but little about the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections, as the people of those States seemed to take comparatively little interest in them, in their own account. New Hampshire elects next week—Connecticut in April. The Gubernational contest, in the latter State, has assumed a purely local character—a fight between Hartford and New Haven, as to which shall be the Capital of the State. The Republican party has nominated a Hartford man, and the Democrats one from New Haven. The look is that the Democracy will carry their point. So far as Congressional nominations are concerned, General Hawley in the First District, Mr. Starkweather in the Third, and possibly Mr. Kellogg in the Second, will be readily elected. Mr. Barnum, the Democratic member in the Fourth District, will probably be elected. This will maintain the entire delegation intact, so far as its politics is concerned, but the probabilities are that the Democracy will take the Governor.

THE forty-sixth annual report of the Inspectors of Western Penitentiary is a valuable and suggestive document, partially for the intelligent and comprehensive reference it contains to the International Prison Congress held in London last year. The entire cost of the building is set down at $628,607.42, which is partially accounted for by the fact that a complete net work of vaults, sewers and culverts are provided, embracing some twelve miles of pipes. Otherwise the sum named would be deemed wildly extravagant. They claim that it would cost two and a half millions of dollars to remove and replace the Penitentiary—a somewhat solid argument against it. Four hundred and sixty-one prisoners are in the Penitentiary. The sum of $28,150 is asked of the Legislature, for salaries and various needs of the institution. Fifteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-one cents were received by the institution, during the year, from convict labor. The report of the chaplain embodies a brief discussion of the moral phases of prison influence and labor, and also his observations at the London Prison Congress. The report is compact, succinct and valuable.

COL. R. B. BEATH forwarded us a circular embodying the conclusions of a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, relative to the establishment of Industrial Schools for the benefit of Soldiers' Orphans. It will be remembered that Governor Hartranft adverted to this subject in his annual message. The Committee referred to, after giving the subject mature consideration, report against the formation of Industrial Schools, assigning as reasons that but a few industrial branches, and these of the plainest kind, could be taught, while the children would feel that they were on a par with those of the Reform School. What is proposed, is embraced in the following paragraph of the General Order issued:

"We propose that this idea be so extended that scholars, who desire it and are qualified therefor, may be sent to the "School of Design for Women," the Agricultural College, or Normal Schools, and, further, that boys and girls inclined to learn any of the mechanic or high arts that could not be learned at their homes, or in small villages and interior towns, shall be provided, through the aid of the members of the Grand Army, with plain machine shops, or elsewhere, and also with homes where they would be under proper influences, and that the State should make up the deficiency between the amount earned by them and that required for their support during the first year or two. Many girls who now have to struggle along as seamstresses, could earn a livelihood as photographers, book-keepers, &c. Many boys with a natural talent for engineering or machinery, could learn these professions, obtain good salaries and occupy a higher place in the community than under existing circumstances."

Thirty thousand dollars will be asked of the Legislature, to carry this plan into effect. It is proposed to place this sum in the hands of Governor Hartranft and Superintendent Wickersham. It is a worthy measure and deserves success.

THE New Jersey railroad war, to which we have referred several times, has taken on a new phase. A General Railroad Law has been introduced in, and passed by the Assembly without a dissenting voice. So astonished and jollified were the members over their surprising feat that they took a recess of five minutes to indulge in cheering, and generally to give expression to their pent up enthusiasm. This over, and they passed a resolution calling on the Quartermaster General to place a cannon at their service, that gunpowder enthusiasm might also be called in to celebrate their victory. Unfortunately, however, the bill has not yet passed the Senate, and the tug of war is yet to come. It will be remembered that there is just one majority in the Senate in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad,—which is just that much majority against this general railroad law. Of course, the design of this bill is to enable the Air Line Company to go forward and complete their road. It embodies a renewal of the war between the two corporations. The unanimous vote given the general railroad bill in the House will try the courage of Jarrard, the Senator from Middlesex. Unless the arrangements between the Senators and the Pennsylvania road are very firm, there will be a strong inducement for some of them to go over to the opposition, in which event, the general railroad bill will become a law. Under this law, should it become such, the Air Line Company can readily build their road. The outcome of this struggle is, if possible, more exciting and interesting, than that of the bill just defeated; as if the former had passed it would simply have involved the fate of one railroad, while the pending bill will open the State to as many railroads as the people may choose to build. There is now an immense travel between New York and Philadelphia, and there will be a strong temptation, under a general law, to build competing roads in various parts of the State. It is evident that a fight of no ordinary magnitude is in progress, and the outcome palpably interests the people of New Jersey quite unusually.

STATE NEWS.

J. W. BEATTY has been appointed Postmaster at South Oil City.

THREE calves were frozen to death in Fayette county last week.

ONE HUNDRED new houses have been put up in and around Grease City within the last two weeks.

A LUZERNE COUNTY dog knocked a man down and seriously mussed himself chewing his face, until beat off and shot.

THE Onondaga Iron Works, at New Castle, went into operation Monday. The establishment will be in full blast in about two weeks.

THE expenses of carrying on the government of the city of Erie is estimated at $124,500—or a little over five dollars for every man, woman and child in the city.

A PHŒNIXVILLE woman last week gave birth to a child having no right arm, a thumb and two fingers projecting from the shoulder. Otherwise the child is doing well.

THE iron has been purchased for the New Castle and Franklin Railroad, and track laying will begin in about two months. It is expected that the track will be laid and trains running between New Castle and Mercer, in the month of July.

A PRIZE fight is on the tapis in Greene county on the 14th inst. One of the parties is an old buffer who has met and floored his hundreds, while the other is a youthful chap who has never yet had a regular set-too in that quarter, at least.

THE Tidioute *Journal* says on Sunday morning, an engine house owned by Alex. Ross, situated on Dennis Run, was burned. The fireman was throwing oil in upon the fire, when the gas leaped out, setting fire to the oil, and thence communicating it to the wood work.

A MAN named Kuntz accidentally shot himself in the arm last Tuesday, in Morgan township, Greene county. The weapon was in his hip pocket, when by some means it was discharged, the ball entering his wrist and passing up his arm, fracturing the bone, and lodging near the elbow, from whence it was subsequently extracted.

A son of John C. Martin, of Parker township, Butler county, was kicked by a colt on last Saturday, and killed. The little boy was riding on a sled, as boys are in the habit of doing, and passing too near the heels of the colt, it kicked and struck him on the left side of the head, from the effects of which he lived but about two hours. The boy was aged about 11 years.

THE Butler *Citizen* says a young man named Sidle, was instantly killed in Zelienople, Butler county, on Saturday, 22d February ult., by the bursting of a boiler in the steam flour mill of his father. He was standing immediately in front of the head of the engine when it exploded and buried him some distance against a wall, killing him instantly. Sidle was 19 years of age.

THE sale of the controlling interest of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad Company, and the Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, was finally consummated at Meadville on Monday. Two hundred thousand dollars had previously been paid, and the balance of the purchase, five hundred and eighty thousand, was paid on the consummation of the sale on Monday.

ON Tuesday evening last Mr. Ad. Shriver, living in Centre township, Greene county, was knocked down and robbed of thirty-one dollars, by three men who were concealed in an old building on the road near Mr. Pettit's house. On the following day three more—Joseph and Henry Pettit and Silas Cornwell—were arrested, taken to Waynesburg, and lodged in jail to await trial on a charge preferred by Mr. Shriver, of committing the deed.

THE whole number of schools in Washington county are 283; and in Greene 210; in Beaver 217; in Allegheny 755. Washington county has 12,345 sholars; the average attendance is but 8,518, a strong argument for compulsory attendance. The whole amount of money received for school purposes was $88,348. The amount expended was, for teachers $58,879, for fuel and contingencies $13,300, and for new school houses and repairs $21,375.

THE Commissioners of Mercer county, in their annual report, give the following interesting items: The whole value of real estate in the county is put down at $19,977,370; personal property, $947,957; value of money at interest, $186,717; value of occupation, $920,122; number of carriages, 1,518; valued at $101,775; excess of furniture, $56,220; gold watches, 360, and silver, 341. Dogs, 5,353. Number of taxables, 14,396.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says: William H. Playford, Esq., as Truestee, on last Friday, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Fayette county, sold 220 acres and 152 perches of land, known as the Homestead Farm of Peter Rist, deceased, situated in Tyrone and Bullskin townships, for the round sum of sixty-eight thousand dollars. This land is all underlaid with a nine foot vein of coal. It was purchased by Morgan & Co., who own other coal lands adjoining.

THE Monongahela *Republican* says "the people want the Western Penitentiary at Monongahela City for the same reason that Allegheny once wanted it—To add to our wealth, bring money and work to our builders, consume our produce, to manufacture goods, to increase business and trade, as every Government building does when located in any thriving town. To build up our place as Auburn, Sing Sing and Allegheny City are built up."

ON MONDAY night last an aged gentleman, name unknown, who has been residing with John Dubbs, in Franklin, for the past eleven years, died suddenly, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. Since his arrival there he has gone by the name of "Grandfather," refusing to disclose his true name to any person. As far as can be learned he was a native of Bohemia, Austria, finely educated, being able to speak in several languages, and a fine classical scholar. He was also a graduate of the famous French Military School of St. Cyr, and according to his story was with Napoleon in his Russian campaign, in 1812, and witnessed the burning of Moscow. Mr. Dubbs believes, from conversations had with him, that he was a personage of high rank, forced into exile for some political offense. "Grandfather" said that he brought with him to this country $40,000 in gold, but lost the greater portion of it in New York, soon after his arrival, through the failure of the bank in which it was deposited. He lived a devoted, religious life, and was extremely polite and refined in manner.

VARIOUS ITEMS

THERE are 356 German newspapers published in this country.

THE income tax in Great Britain is to be reduced to three pence on the pound.

A GRAND ball is to be given at Stockbridge, Wis., to raise money to start a newspaper.

THE defeat of the Agricultural College bill in Congress saves over $9,000,000 to the Treasury.

A LITTLE DAUGHTER of Samuel Boothby, of Lewiston, Me., was instantly killed last week by an icicle falling from the roof and striking her on the head.

A CINCINNATI paper thinks that the existence of eleven Keno establishments in the city may account for the frequent embezzlements by young clerks.

A VERMONT boy, about eleven years old, was some days since hit upon the head with a snow ball, from which he lost his health and the use of his limbs.

THE Legislature of Illinois has voted an appropriation to purchase a pair of saddlebags and set of surveying instruments belonging to the late President Lincoln.

THE word "love," in one of the North American dialects, is "schemiendamourtchevager." Some youths find it difficult to give expression to the sacred feeling.

THE new-fashioned three-decker ladies' hats for the theatre are constructed with a window in front and rear, to enable persons sitting behind the wearers to see what is going on.

EBONY wood weighs 83 pounds to the cubic foot; lignum vitae the same; hickory, 52 pounds; birch, 45 pounds; beech, 40; yellow pine, 38; white pine, 25; cork, 15; and water, 62.

THE police of Rome have discovered and arrested the members of a society of thieves that had been organized and disciplined by a hideous dwarf, who acted as receiver of the plunder.

DURING the coming month of April the railroad fight will be recommenced in the Congress of Mexico. It is now reduced to almost a certainty that the enterprises headed by General Rosecrans will be accepted by the authorities.

A FEMALE patient in St. George's Hospital, London, recently died from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid, given by mistake instead of senna. Better keep poisons in bottles of peculiar and known character to prevent such mistakes.

BY a new French law, the sale of liquor to drunkards or minors is punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the cost of being drunk and disorderly in public ranges from 5 francs for a first offence to 750 francs and disfranchisement for two years.

THE new horse disease in New York (which principally affects the hoof) is beginning to affect very unfavorably the business of many of the stables. The malady is believed to have been produced by the bad custom of salting the streets to get rid of the snow.

THE Utica *Herald* has discovered that "it is unlawful for tobacco-chewers to beg a 'chew.'" The United States Internal Revenue law allows no person or persons to sell or dispose of tobacco in any form, no matter how small or great the bulk, without first paying a license of $5.

AMONG the House bills that failed to pass the Senate was that allowing farmers to retail leaf tobacco. In the opinion of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, this bill would have deprived the Treasury of $3,000,000 revenue, and the manufacturers of the sale of 15,000,000 pounds of the manufacturing products.

JAMES HARRIS, aged fourteen, an engine cleaner, lately crawled into the furnace of a locomotive at Paddington, England, for warmth. After he had fallen asleep a "lighter" threw into the furnace a quantity of red-hot coke, which instantly set the boy's clothes in a blaze, burning him so severely that he soon died.

THE infant child of Mrs. Sarah Fisher, of Boonville, Illinois, was found dead in its bed last Saturday morning. The child had been afflicted with the whooping cough, and becoming strangled, was not discovered by the mother, who was sleeping with it, until life was extinct. She had been granted a divorce by a jury in the Court the day before on the ground of brutal treatment at the hands of her husband.

IN the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, District Attorney Britton moved for a *nolle prosqui* in the cases of Dr. Lucius B. Irish and Mrs. Sarah Anderson, who were indicted on the charge of having poisoned to death Assistant Assessor Edward O. Anderson, the husband of Sarah Anderson. It may be remembered that the Doctor was tried last December, and that the jury failed to agree, ten being for acquittal and two for conviction.

PERSONAL.

JOSH WARD, the rowing champion, is on the police force at Cornwall, N. Y.

SENATORS Alcorn, Gordon and Ransom were Generals in the Confederate army during the war.

BRICK POMEROY was worth $300,000 five years ago, but his fortune has dwindled down to a mere $20,000.

A GEORGIA manager cancelled his engagement of Charlotte Cushman on learning that she was seventy.

THE Hyers sisters, two colored girls, who are said to show much power as singers, appear in concert in New York.

PROF. GEORGE F. BARKER, lately of the medical School of Yale, has accepted the chair of physics in the University of Pennsylvania.

MISS EMILY NYE, of Kansas, a young lady of twenty-one years of age, and of more than ordinary abilities, committed suicide recently, "because she was living such a useless life."

THE Grand Duke Constantine of Russia was in Paris the other day, on his way to Nice. He had been ordered by the Emperor not to stop in Paris, but the train being two hours late he was unable to proceed, so he shut himself up in his room.

GENERAL CHANGARNIER narrowly escaped a violent death a few days since. In returning to Paris from Versailles he stepped from the train before it had fully stopped, and, falling upon the line, was rescued from being crushed by an approaching car by the exertions of several railway servants.

Eatables for the Inauguration Ball.

The quantity of eatables provided for the refreshment of guests at the inauguration ball will give some idea of the magnitude of that entertainment. There were 100,000 fried oysters, 8000 scalloped oysters, 8000 pickled oysters, 65 boned turkeys of 18 lbs. each; 75 roast turkeys, about 12 lbs. each; 150 roast capons, stuffed with truffles; 15 saddles of mutton, about 100 lbs. each; 40 pieces of spiced beef, 40 lbs. each; 200 dozen quails, larded and roasted; 100 game pates, 50 lbs. each; 300 tongues, ornamented with jelly; 30 salmon, baked, Montpelier butter; 100 chickens, hot and cold; 400 partridges, Washington style; 25 boars' heads, stuffed and ornamented; 40 pates de foie gras, ten pounds each; 2,000 cheese sandwiches; 3000 ham sandwiches; 3000 beef tongues; 1,500 bunches of celery; 200 barrels of salad; 2 barrels of lettuce; 350 chickens boiled for salad; 2000 pounds of lobster boiled for salad; 6000 eggs boiled for salad; 1 barrel of beets; 2,500 loaves of bread; 8000 rolls; 24 cases Prince Albert crackers; 1000 pounds of butter; 300 Charlotte russes, 1½ pounds each; 200 moulds wine jelly; 200 moulds blanc mange; 300 gallons ice cream assorted; 200 gallons ices, assorted; 400 pounds mixed cakes; 150 large cakes, ornamented; 60 large pyramids, assorted; 25 barrels Malaga grapes; 15 cases oranges; 5 barrels apples; 400 pounds mixed candies; 10 boxes raisens; 200 pounds shelled almonds; 300 gallons claret punch; 300 gallons coffee; 200 gallons tea; 100 gallons chocolate.

A Ship That has Come Home.

The ship that was to bear fortune to the "Chase heirs" has at last come home, bringing with it the snug sum of $260,000,000 to be divided among the American heirs of three brothers, Englishmen, who emigrated to this country about the year 1689. Of these brothers Aguilla settled in Newburyport Mass.; Thomas in Rhode Island, and William in Yarmouth. A fourth brother named Richard remained in England. The vast property comes by descent from Sir Townley, living about the year 1,600 at Towley Hall, in Lancashire, Enland. He was the progenitor of a certain Miss Mary Townley, who married a man named Chase, who was the father of the four sons mentioned. This Mary Townley was the heir of all her ancestor's immense riches. A late decision in the English courts has given them three-fourths of the sum of $285,000,000, the full amount of the inheritance in our times, to the American heirs, the remainder, about $125,000,000, having already been distributed among the heirs of Richard, who had remained in England.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE dwelling-house on South Poplar street, Canton, owned by F. Cotty, and the residence of E. J. Trodo, was fired by some malicious person Tuesday night, and with nearly all its contents, was destroyed.

ON Tuesday night the dwelling of J. J. Fritz, half a mile south of Lucas, took fire, as is supposed from a defective flue, and before it was discovered the fire had gained such headway that the family barely escaped. The night was intensely cold, and the inmates suffered much before reaching a neighbor's. The building was consumed, with most of its contents.

ON Monday, February 24, a sad accident occurred near Munroe, Butler county. There was a wedding party *en route* for Hamilton, and the straw in the buggy and the lady's dress caught fire from a hot brick. The young lady jumped out, and before she had sufficient aid, was burned so badly that she died in a few hours. Miss Mary Tait, the victim, was eighteen years of age.

A SERIOUS, if not fatal, cutting affray occurred at Dayton, Ohio, on Monday last. A farmer named Miller visited the schoolhouse for the purpose of chastising the school teacher, named Coffield, who had on the previous Friday punished Miller's daughter. Report says Miller knocked Coffield down with a chair, fell upon him, and while beating him Coffield drew a knife and cut him five times, one wound in the region of the lung producing severe hemorrhage, and fears are entertained for his recovery.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New stock, new goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, perfumes of every variety. All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality. Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.

BISCHOFF, A WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves appealing the "weed and velvet le lis" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

FOR SALE,
ROLLING MILL
AND
NAIL FACTORY.
Having decided to give our undivided attention to the manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of
One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single;
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
One Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Spice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Steam Pumps, &c., &c.
This property is very favorably located for manufacturing Iron economically—contains 5 acres 78 perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.
The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.
JAMES WOOD & CO.

E. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
And Manufacturers of LARD OIL,
Corner of Tenth and Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TTHS

O. DITSON & CO. OFFER THESE NEW fresh, genial Juvenile Song Books to the public, believing they will bear comparison with any others. "Cheerful Voices," by that most successful and popular composer, Mr. L. O. EMERSON, is for the Common Schools, and has 300,000 teachers and pupils are always families with his previous School Song Books, they will need no urging to try this. And as for our Sabbath School song Book, where

Cheerful Voices,
Sparkling Rubies,

glittering like unto dewdrops, describes the brightness of its contents; read the following extracts from commendatory letters: Superintendents say:

"The more we use it the better we like it." "The music has a freshness and beauty to surpassed by any book I have seen." Choristers say: "A work of sterling merit." "Far excelling Sabbath School Music of the many books I have had the pleasure to use." &c.

Price of Cheerful Voices.....50 cts.
Price of Sparkling Rubies.....35 cts.
Specimen copies mailed, post paid, for the above price.
OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
mh8:ws-8

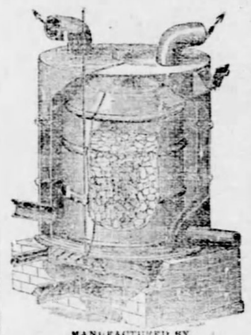
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
SPRING OPENING.
Thursday, March 6.
BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79
MARKET STREET.
FRENCH PATTERN
Hats and Bonnets,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
JET, STRAW
AND
Fancy Ornaments,
PLUMES,
FEATHERS, TIPS,
AND AIGARETTES,
RIBBONS, SILKS,
Turquoise, Velvets, Crapes,
SILK LACES, NETTS,
And a General Assortment of
Millinery and Straw Goods
To which the attention of Milliners is invited.
WHOLESALE ONLY

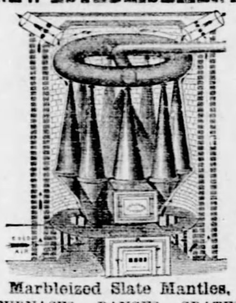
LARGE ARRIVALS OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
PENN AVENUE STORES.
New Fringes and Gimps, Thread Guipure and Yak Laces.
Elegant Novelties in Plain and Tassel, Jet and Silk Ornaments.
Dress Buttons and Loops.
Lace Berthas, &c., &c.
Real Whitby and Cut Jet Jewelry.
Jet and Shell High Back Combs.
Jet Ornaments and Head Bands.
Black and Gilt, Pearl, Ivory and Russia Leather Fans.
Ladies' Morocco and Russia Leather Satchels and Portemonnaies.
New Shades Gros Grain and Taffeta Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
Fine Watered, Gros Grain Taffetta and Plaid Sash Ribbons.
New Novelties in Crepe De Chene, Silk and Swiss Lace Collarettes, Fichus and Bows.
Illusion and Hand Bows.
Plaiting and Neck Ruchings, new styles.
Plain and Striped Nainsooks.
Victoria Lenо Striped Lawns.
White Piques.
Striped and Fancy Linen Lawns.
A choice lot of French Embroidered and Applique Bands.
New Hamburg Embroideries, every day.
Spanish and Brussels Net Veils.
Real Thread, Brussels, Silk, Spanish and Chenille Spot Net.
We will open this week a full line of "Golden Wheel" as well as other popular makes of
Black Dress Silks,
All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
Do not fail to see our assortment of Ladies' spring Styles Cloaks, Dolmans, Talmas, Sacques and Polonaise Hosiery Sacques and Jackets. Also, Misses Sacques and Capes now on sale at our
LACE DEPARTMENT.
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

DRY GOODS.
Spring, 1873. Spring, 1873.
SPRING GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
New Spring Dress Goods,
At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
New Black Silks, New Colored Silks,
At 25c, New Dress Goods in New Spring Styles.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs, extra bargains.
At 50c, Beautiful Dress Goods, rich shades.
New White Goods,
New White Piques,
Nainsooks, Jaconets,
Swiss Tarletans, &c., &c, &c.
Ladies' Black and Colored Suits.
Ladies' Mourning Wrappers.
Shawls, Scarfs, Cloaks, &c.
NEW SPRING GOODS
In great variety, at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts,
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
NEW ESTABLISHMENT



Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE or the manufacture of the CELEBRATED SLATE AND MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Building Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, not selling at
RETAIL STORES
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable pattern and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The New Cone Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and is simplicity of construction, ease of management, second lay in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with less fuel and more regularity than any stove in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed to all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS.
The Largest Stock,
The Choicest Stock,
The Cheapest Stock.
OIL CLOTHS.
The Richest Designs,
The Brightest Colors,
The Best Goods.
Window Shades, Mattings, Stair Rods.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Are just opening the largest importation of the most beautiful
CARPETS
Ever shown in this Market,
Direct from the most celebrated Looms in Europe.
SPRING STOCK OF
DOMESTIC GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

DRY GOODS.
Novelties in New
AND
Seasonable Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Ladies' New Silk Barbs.
Ladies' New Silk Fichus.
Gros Grain Ribbons.
Silk Scarfs, Neckties &c.,
In all the new shades.
White Skirts, Buff Skirts.
White Aprons.
Black Alpaca Aprons.
Linen Aprons, &c., &c.
At 2c, Ladies' Linen Collars.
At 3c, Ladies' Ruffled Collars.
At 6c, Ladies' Colored Gloves.
At 25c, Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all Linen.
At 50c, Ladies' Embroidered Linen Collars.
At $1, Ladies' Embroidered Linen Sets, worth $2.
Ladies' Lace Collars.
Linen Collars.
New Styles Hats and Bonnets.
New Ribbons and Flowers.
Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Goods &c., &c.
New Goods Arriving Daily at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.
The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.
REMOVAL.
Having Removed to their Large and Elegant New Warehouse,
287 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
Where we are now offering the best Brands
LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
And best brands of
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.
R. & W. Jenkinson,
287 Liberty Street.
REMOVAL.
Wm. Pickersgill, Jr.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT AND SHOE
HOUSE,
Has removed to the new and large four story Iron Front Warehouse,
No. 149 Wood Street,
Opposite Third National Bank.
And is now receiving a large SPRING STOCK, and having made his purchases direct from manufacturers will sell to merchants at as low prices as any Eastern House. Buyers are respectfully solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
mh1:127

OILS. COOPERAGE, &c.
WARDEN, FREW & CO.
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM
Warehouse, Point Pleasant, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment. jy15-1yd

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
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Philadelphia address,
Waring, King & Co.,
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BRASS FOUNDERS.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works,
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to fillings orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Artificial Limb Company.
Incorporated by the State of Penn'a.
Every member of which wears an Artificial Leg.
Manufacture
ADJUSTABLE LACING SOCKET LIMBS.

The most comfortable and durable limb and the nearest approach to the natural member of any invention of the age.
We have fifed bonds with the United States Government, and are authorized to make limbs for soldiers on Government orders. Blanks of all kinds and circulars sent on application.
Also, on hand and made to order, Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, and give special attention to the manufacture of supports and appliances for weak and Deformed Limbs.
ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND TRUSS CO.,
74S PENN STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary and Manager.
HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.
Housekeeping Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Carpets! Carpets!
New Stair Carpets.
New Hemp Carpets.
New Ingrain Carpets, 2 and 3 Ply.
New Brussels Carpets.
Stair and Floor Oil Cloths.
Window Hollands.
New Rustic Blinds, Gilt Blinds.
Lace Curtains, Curtain Nets.
Druggets, Mats, Rugs.
Window Fixtures, &c.
Tickings, Pillow Case Muslins.
Sheeting Muslins, Colored Quilts.
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FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Gilt-Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

All Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Bankers, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
oct10-tf

ISIDORE COBLENS,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—No. 58½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. K. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
W. W. WILSON, WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
JOHN F. SCOTT. J. S. KEYMER.
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Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

oct13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 7, 1873.

We publish to-day our regular weekly quotations of our local bank and insurance stocks. As will be seen on examination, the list is being made more full and complete every week, and ere long, every bank in the city will be found in the list. We desire these quotations to be accurate and shall be pleased if officers of the various institutions quoted will inform us of any error that may occur. We recommend all persons intending purchasing local stocks to examine these quotations.

Quotations of Bank and Insurance Stocks, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Reported by [illegible] Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield Street, (Exchange to the Office Through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank). Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only. Orders Solicited for the Purchase or Sale of any Local Stocks).

BANKING COMPANIES.	STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY.	When declared.	Last Dividend.	For what time.	Asked.	Offered.	Cash paid in.	Par Value.
Bank of Pittsburgh	Individual	Jan., 1873	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Mechanics' Bank	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Commercial Bank	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Citizens' Bank	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Iron City Bank	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Exchange Bank	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Union Deposit Bank	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Citizens' Savings	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Second Nat. Bank (Allegh'y)	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
First National Bank (Allegh'y)	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Pittsburgh Savings	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Farmers and Mechanics' (Birm'g'm)	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Allegheny Savings	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Allegheny Homestead	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Pittsburgh Savings	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Duquesne Savings	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Commercial Banking Co.	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Peoples' Savings	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Park Savings	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Security Trust Co.	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Hart, Caughey & Co.	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Allegheny Real Estate	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100
Allegheny National	Individual	Nov., 1872	3	6 mos	100	70	100	100

INSURANCE COMPANY'S.	When declared.	For what time.	Last Dividend.	Asked.	Offered.	Cash paid in.	Par Value.
Ætna	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Allegheny	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Ben Franklin	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Citizens'	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Enterprise	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Fire Association	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Franklin	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Home	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Humboldt	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Iron City	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Manufacturers' & Merchants	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Monongahela	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
National	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Pennsylvania	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Peoples'	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Pittsburgh	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Reliance	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Safeguard	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Union	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100
Western	Jan., 1873	6 mos	3	100	90	100	100

Our money market to-day shows that there is yet plenty of money at command for investment in first class business paper. In some of the banks money is accumulating because not enough of really first class paper is being offered. The best quality of paper is readily placed, but the paper must be undoubted in every respect. Inferior paper is not wanted even at high figures.

In the New York stock market prices to-day have generally advanced. Harlem especially ran up to 136¾ an advance of 8 per cent. New York Central was also strong and advanced. The market generally closed strong, with an upward tendency.

The prices of Government bonds to-day have been steady enough, in several of them a decline of a fraction from closing prices of yesterday took place. The following quotations as reported by Luther S. Kaufman, stock and note broker No. 116 Smithfield street, will show closing prices of yesterday and to-day.

	March 6.	March 7
Gold	112½	
U. S. Sixes—1881	116¼	116¼
" —coupons.	115¾	116¼
5-25s—1865	115¾	115¾
5-30—1864	115¾	115¾
" 1865	115¾	115¾
" 1865 new.	114¾	114¾
" 1867.	116¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons.	116¾	116¾
10-40s	110¾	111
10-40s—coupons.	110¾	110¾
Currency 6's.	115¼	115¼
New 5 per cents	111¾	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	103½	104¼
Erie.	65¾	65¾
R. H. & E.	9	
C. C. & I. C.	40¾	40¾
Canton.	101¾	
St. Paul	53¾	53¾
Do. preferred.	72¾	73¾
Michigan Southern.	94¾	94¾
Do. Central	107	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	89¾	90¾
Rock Island.	114¼	115¼
Do. preferred	89¾	89¾
Pacific Mail.	37	38¾
Atlantic Mail.	41	41¾
Western Union Telegraph.	87	86¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	46	45¾
Union Pacific.	35¾	35¾
Toledo & Wabash.	73	73¾
Fort Wayne	94¾	
Adams Express.	94¾	
American Express.	66¾	
U. S. Express.	72¾	
Harlem.	128¾	136¾

NEW YORK, March 7, 1873.

Money still stringent; loaned as high as ⅝ per cent. flat, and closed at ⅜ @ ½ and interest bids. Sterling weak; 107⅝@107⅝. Gold active and advanced from 111¾ @ 111¾, closing at 111⅝@111⅝. Loans 2@5 per cent. for carrying and 1 per cent. to 1-32 for the use. Clearings $96,000,000. Treasury disbursements $90,000. The gold purchased from the Treasury yesterday was paid for in legal tenders. Governments quiet but strong. State bonds dull. Tennessees higher and strong. Railroad mortgages quiet and firm; with exceptional weakness in Union Pacific incomes. Stocks market irregular, but in the main higher; the activity was confined to a few stocks, outside of which the fluctuations were slight. Pacific Mail advanced from 38¾ to 39¾, closing at the opening rate. Western Union advanced from 86¾ to 87¾, and closed at 86¾. N. Y. Central ranged at 103¾ @ 104¼ and 104¼; Rock Island 114, 115¼ and 115¼; O. & M. 45¾, 46¾ and 46¾; Ohios 46, 46¾ and 45¾; Panama 117, 120¾ and 119; Harlem was active in the afternoon and advanced from 128¾ to 136¾, closing strong. The market otherwise was generally firm.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

The market continues quiet and dull, while prices as compared with yesterday are without quotable change. Crude is still quoted at $7.00@$7.10 per barrel at Parker, equal to 5¾@5¾ cents per gallon delivered here. Refined, Philadelphia delivery, nominal at 18 for March; 18¾ for April, and 19 for May. Pittsburgh delivery, 14½@15 free on cars—so far as we can learn there are but few sellers at the inside quotation, 14½.

Oil barrels quiet and unchanged. Country make, $1.85; city make, 9 lb hoops, $1.90; 10 lb hoops, $2.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

J. Spear & Co, 60 bbls benzine to J. R. McKee, New York.

Citizens O W 60 barrels Paraffine Wax to Ferguson & W., Philadelphia.

Citizens O Co., 60 barrels benzine to J. A Bostwick, Philadelphia.

C. C. Beggs & Co., 60 barrels lub. oil to J. R. Bostwick & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 240

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Commercial O W, acct. W W Nichols	154
Radiant O W, acct. Stevenson	936
Liberty O W, acct. Stevenson	226
Radiant O W, acct. "	469
Standard O w, acct. Robinson.	317
American O W, acct. R. S. Duncan	784
Freedom O W, acct. Fisher Bros.	154
Brilliant O W, acct. W T Baum.	148
Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart P & Co.	518
Commercial O W, acct. Stevenson.	391
Total	4227

The Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 8, 1873.—The Wool market continues quiet, the large quantity offering at auction in New York attracting the attention of the trade. A large line of Cape Wool is to be offered to-day, and about 1,000,000 lbs. fine territory wool. Sterling weak; 107⅝@107⅝. Gold active and advanced from 111¾ @ 111¾, closing at 111⅝@111⅝. Loans 2@5 per cent. for carrying and 1 per cent. to 1-32 for the use. Clearings $96,000,000. Treasury disbursements $90,000. The gold purchased from the Treasury yesterday was paid for in legal tenders. Governments quiet but strong. State bonds dull. Tennessees higher and strong. Railroad mortgages quiet and firm; with exceptional weakness in Union Pacific incomes. Stocks market irregular, but in the main higher; the activity was confined to a few stocks, outside of which the fluctuations were slight. Pacific Mail advanced from 38¾ to 39¾, closing at the opening rate. Western Union advanced from 86¾ to 87¾, and closed at 86¾. N. Y. Central ranged at 103¾ @ 104¼ and 104¼; Rock Island 114, 115¾ and 115¾; O. & M. 45¾, 46¾ and 46¾; Ohios 46, 46¾ and 45¾; Panama 117, 120¾ and 119; Harlem was active in the afternoon and advanced from 128¾ to 136¾, closing strong. The market otherwise was generally firm.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Cotton unchanged; 30½c; sales of futures, 19,950 bales, as follows: March 29½c; April 29½@29¾c; May 29¾@29¾c; June 29¾@29¾c; July 29½@29¾c. Flour steady; fair shipping demand; receipts 4,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5.85@5.75; common to good $5.75@6.90; good to choice $6.95@7.90; white wheat extra $8.20@8.90; extra $7.40@8.90. St. Louis $7.90@8.75. Rye flour lower; $5.75@6. Corn meal quiet. Whisky steady; 95c. Wheat higher; the demand asked chiefly by shorts; a fair jobbing trade doing and high rates of freight check in export movement; receipts 19,000 bushels; spot lots 1@2c higher; No 2 spring Chicago in store $1.38; late No 2 Milwaukee in store $1.06; very choice No 2 Milwaukee $1.40@1.47; No 3 Milwaukee $1.30@1.32; No 1 Chicago $1.40; white western $2.00; Rye dull; Barley quiet. Malt quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Canada at $1.24. Oats 2 to 3c lower; receipts 19,000 bushels; good to choice old weight mixed western 62@63c; new mixed western 60@60½c; old white western 64@65c; new white western 62@63c; old mixed western nominal 64@65c; new mixed western 60@61c; old white Jersey 65@66c; new white Jersey 62@63c; steady at 57c. Hay quiet. Hops dull. Coffee moderately active and quiet. Porto Rico 9¼c; fair to good refining 9@9¾c. Molasses dull; new crop Muscovado 32@33c; Cuba 33@34c. Sugar steady and unchanged; fair refining 8¾c; refined 10¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 6½c; refined 18¾c. Tallow quiet at 8@8½c. Mess pork firmer and more doing in spot; new mess $15.25@15.37½. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6¾c; hams 12@12½c. Middles dull and unchanged. Lard firmer; steam 8 7-16c; short clear 8¾c; long and short clear 8¾c. Lard active and firmer; western steam 8 7-16@8c; kettle 8⅝@8¾c. Butter firmer; western 18@25c; Ohio 18@25c. Cheese steady at 12@16c.

LONDON, March 7—2 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90¾. Erie Railway, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Cotton: sales of 12,000 bales of which 6,000 were American; middling uplands 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 6,000 were American and 1,000 on speculation and export; March and April shipments from Savannah or Charleston 9 5-16d; receipts 7,000 bales, of which 5,000 were American; futures quiet and steady; sales 8,000; stock 568,000; American 253,000; receipts 37,000; American 24,000. Breadstuff quiet. California white wheat 9s 4d@9s 6d; red winter 9s 1d@9s 2d; red winter 9s 2d. Flour 24s@26s. Corn 27s@28s. Peas 40s@40s 6d. Pork pork 58s 6d. Lard 39s. Cheese 72s. Uncoated uplands 5 3-16d; do at the mouth of the Mississippi 5 3-16d; receipts of wool in the past week 1,000 bales; receipts of corn for the past three days 20,000 qrs; American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, March 7.—Rosin of petroleum 46.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 3 cars arrived from Canada, 19 cars left over, 5,000 or 200 cars, against 624 cars last week; market active and unsettled; prices 25@50c lower; sales 1,000 head of 417 Illinois steers, 1,150@1,322 lbs, $5.75@5.90; 14 Ohio steers, 1,200 lbs, $5.75; 21 Indiana steers, 91 lbs, $5.40; 200 Ohio steers, 1,320 lbs, $5.90. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 30; total for the week 6,000, against 5,400 last week; market dull and lower; sales of 2 carloads last week's closing prices; wethers $5.50@5.75; choice lots at higher figures; sales of 2 Illinois sheep, 90 lbs, at $5.25; 15 Indiana, 91 lbs, at $5.25; 2 Canada sheep, 110 lbs, at $5.25. Hogs: receipts to-day 1,000; total for the week 15,000; market dull and 10c lower; market slow for the want of cars for shipping; sales of 1,200 Illinois, Iowa and Missouri at $5.60@5.75; 500 Illinois and Ohio hogs, Illinois, $5.75@5.90.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull but unchanged; fine dating. Wheat: spring firm but no sales reported; No. 2 red fall $1.50. Corn unchanged at 31½c cash; track, 32½c. Oats firm; No. 2 at 28½c cash; track, 29c. Rye; choice wanted at 46c. Rye better; No. 2 at 45c. Whisky quiet at 86c. Mess pork firm at $14.50, cash; seller April. Lard; city fair quality and prime steam nominal; country seller March 8c; clear rib sides 7¾c spot; clear sides 7½c and half and half 7¾c. Bulk meats firm; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 7c. Bacon; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8½c. Hams firm at 12@13c. Sugar firm; C 6½@6¾c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 14½@15c. Whisky sold at 86c. Most pork firm at $14.50, cash; seller April. Lard; city fair quality and prime steam nominal; country seller March 8c; clear rib sides 7¾c spot; clear sides 7½c and half and half 7¾c. Bulk meats firm; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 7c. Bacon; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8½c. Hams firm at 12@13c. Sugar firm; C 6½@6¾c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 14½@15c. Whisky sold at 86c.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Cotton dull at 19¾c. Flour firm at $7.40@8.00. Wheat: demand fair and prices active; No 2 red winter spot, $1.52@1.53; seller March, 1.53; No 3 do, $1.45@1.46; seller March, 1.46. Corn quiet at 39@39c. Oats quiet at 29@30c. Rye steady at 63@65c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and dull; no demand. Pork steady at $14.50@14.75. Lard quiet and steady at 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8½c. Bacon steady; shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib sides 8¼c; clear sides 8½c. Whisky steady at 86c. Butter firm and unchanged; receipts 1,500. Whisky weak at 86c.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm but closed dull; No 1 spring Chicago $1.38; No 2 do $1.21¾ cash; $1.21¾@1.20¾ seller April; No 3 do $1.16; No 2 red winter $1.40. Corn firm and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 32½c; regular 32½c bid seller April; No 2 white 34½c; rejected 32½c. No 2 spring Chicago in store $1.38; late No 2 Milwaukee in store $1.06; very choice No 2 Milwaukee $1.40@1.47; No 3 Milwaukee $1.30@1.32; No 1 Chicago $1.40; white western $2.00; Rye quiet. Barley quiet. Malt quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Canada at $1.24. Oats 2 to 3c lower; receipts 19,000 bushels; good to choice old weight mixed western 62@63c; new mixed western 60@60½c; old white western 64@65c; new white western 62@63c; old mixed western nominal 64@65c; new mixed western 60@61c; old white Jersey 65@66c; new white Jersey 62@63c; steady at 57c. Hay quiet. Hops dull. Coffee moderately active and quiet. Porto Rico 9¼c; fair to good refining 9@9¾c. Molasses dull; new crop Muscovado 32@33c; Cuba 33@34c. Sugar steady and unchanged; fair refining 8¾c; refined 10¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 6½c; refined 18¾c. Tallow quiet at 8@8½c. Mess pork steady, with a moderate demand; old $14.50@14.62½ cash; $14.62½@14.75 seller April. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8½c. Bacon steady; shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib sides 8¼c; clear sides 8½c. Whisky dull at 86c. Butter firmer; western 18@25c; Ohio 18@25c. Cheese steady at 12@16c.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The trade movement was rather slow to-day. Shoddies, 8½@9c. Flour is unchanged. Corn meal is quiet; Jersey 65@66c; new 62@63c; old white Jersey 65@66c; new white Jersey 62@63c; steady at 57c. Hay quiet. Hops dull. Coffee moderately active and quiet. Porto Rico 9¼c; fair to good refining 9@9¾c. Molasses dull; new crop Muscovado 32@33c; Cuba 33@34c. Sugar steady and unchanged; fair refining 8¾c; refined 10¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 6½c; refined 18¾c. Tallow quiet at 8@8½c. Mess pork steady, with a moderate demand; old $14.50@14.62½ cash; $14.62½@14.75 seller April. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8½c. Bacon steady; shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib sides 8¼c; clear sides 8½c. Whisky dull at 86c. Butter firmer; western 18@25c; Ohio 18@25c. Cheese steady at 12@16c.

The Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 8, 1873.—The Wool market continues quiet, the large quantity offering at auction in New York attracting the attention of the trade. A large line of Cape Wool is to be offered to-day, and about 1,000,000 lbs. fine territory wool. Sterling weak; 107⅝@107⅝. Gold active and advanced from 111¾ @ 111¾, closing at 111⅝@111⅝. Loans 2@5 per cent. for carrying and 1 per cent. to 1-32 for the use. Clearings $96,000,000. Treasury disbursements $90,000. The gold purchased from the Treasury yesterday was paid for in legal tenders. Governments quiet but strong. State bonds dull. Tennessees higher and strong. Railroad mortgages quiet and firm; with exceptional weakness in Union Pacific incomes. Stocks market irregular, but in the main higher; the activity was confined to a few stocks, outside of which the fluctuations were slight. Pacific Mail advanced from 38¾ to 39¾, closing at the opening rate. Western Union advanced from 86¾ to 87¾, and closed at 86¾. N. Y. Central ranged at 103¾ @ 104¼ and 104¼; Rock Island 114, 115¾ and 115¾; O. & M. 45¾, 46¾ and 46¾; Ohios 46, 46¾ and 45¾; Panama 117, 120¾ and 119; Harlem was active in the afternoon and advanced from 128¾ to 136¾, closing strong. The market otherwise was generally firm.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 7, 1873.

APPLES—There is a fair demand for good stock, and prices for such are a shade better, but common and inferior continue dull. Quotations may be fairly given at $1.50@2 8 barrel for common to fair, and $2.50@3 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 50@60c per gal.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely, but the demand for the better grades is still fully equal to the supply, and prices are fully sustained. 30 to 33 for good to prime, and 35 for choice in small packages.

BEANS—The market is reported easier, and dealers generally quote at $2.75@2.75 ⅌ bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BEANS—Are coming in more freely, but it is said that the most of the recent arrivals are frosted, and the sound stock is in light supply, and prices are still sustained, $6@$7 per barrel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 15@16 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 20@22.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13 c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8½c; Plain Shoulders, 7½c; Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9½c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 14c; Pickled Pork, $25.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres, 9¼c; half bbls, 10c; pails, 10½. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in bbls. Beef Tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is unchanged at $5.50@6 and Timothy at $3.50@4. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 7, 1873.

Trade in pig iron has been quiet during the past week, and the market, in a general way, presents but little that is really new or important. The mills generally are reported as having fair stocks of common and medium irons, and the inquiry is mainly for good red short irons, which are scarce and consequently held with increased firmness; last week there were several lots of this particular kind sold at $43, but we understand that there are but few sellers now under $45, and buyers are not yet prepared to buy at this figure. Two or three weeks ago there were sellers at $42@43, and buyers at $40; now, buyers are willing to pay what sellers then asked, but they, the sellers, are ahead, asking $45, and it is possible if the buyers would take a little at $45, that $46@47 would be demanded. However, that feeling is entertained, even among sellers, that $45 is a good price, taking the prices of the product into consideration, although it is said by those who are well informed in regard to the matter, that the margin is small in consequence of the increased cost of ore. For the common grades of metal, such as mottled and white, there is not much inquiry as consumers generally are pretty well supplied, and for these the market is a little dull although prices are sustained.

The market for finished irons although backward, is nevertheless improving, and the indications are that as soon as the cold weather has subsided, trade will pick up rapidly; it is known that stocks are very much reduced all over the country, hence, it is almost certain that there will be a heavy demand. The worst feature lies in the fact that prices are too low, taking the cost of the raw material as a basis, and manufacturers are loth to make an advance, but the indications are that they will have to do it—it is only a question of a little time. The nail trade has improved very materially since the price was reduced; buyers seem to realize the fact now that nails are a good investment at present prices, hence, they are buying freely—it is pretty certain that there will be no further reduction this year, and an early advance is not improbable.

Following sales of metal were reported:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM.

500 tons Gray Forge	$30 00	4 mos
200 tons Extra Gray Forge.	40 00	cash
300 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
50 tons Silvery	37 00	4 mos
100 tons Neutral	40 00	4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge.	40 00	4 mos
150 tons Gray Forge Neutral.	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge Red Short	45 50	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge Red Short.	43 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Red Short.	45 50	4 mos
800 tons Medium Gray Close Grain	44 00	4 mos
500 tons Medium Gray Close Gray & Mottled		pt

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons Red Short Mottled.	39 00	4 mos
200 tons White & Mottled Red Short.	39 00	4 mos
1350 tons No. 2 Foundry	45 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry.	45 00	4 mos
60 tons No. 2 Foundry.	42 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry.	46 00	4 mos
30 tons B. No. 1 Foundry.	45 00	4 mos
100 tons Extra No. 2 Foundry.	45 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry.	47 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Extra Foundry.	44 00	cash
20 tons No. 1 Foundry.	46 00	5 mos
100 tons No. 3 Mill	39 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 3 Cold Short	39 00	4 mos
100 tons White Red Short	45 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 3 Cold Short	39 00	4 mos
150 tons Chickies' Forge at Furnace	40 00	cash

MISSISSINGO & CHAMBERS.

115 tons No. 2 Foundry.	55 00	4 mos
70 tons No. 1 Foundry.	$56@$58 00	4 mos
70 tons Mill.	$46@48 00	4 mos
60 tons No. 1 Foundry.	58 00	4 mos
40 tons Cold Blast	62 00	4 mos
60 tons Charcoal Foundry	55 00	4 mos
15 tons No. 1 Olive	58 00	4 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

100 tons Coke.		pt

MISSOURI CHARCOAL.

20 tons No. 1 Foundry.	60 00	4 mos

BLOOMS.

10 tons Charcoal Slabs.	95 00	4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

200 tons Dunbar Forge.	40 00	4 mos

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.29½; No 2 do $1.17¾. Oats dull, and prices a shade lower; No 2 at 29½c. Corn excited, and prices higher; No 2 mixed 32½c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; fall No 2 66c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; fall No 2 77c.

PITTSBURGH PORT CHARTERS.

Ships Kelly, Liverpool, 1,000 tons, coal, private terms.

Ship Ocean Bird

HOME NEWS.

Illness of Bishop Kerfoot

For several days past Bishop Kerfoot has had frequent recurrances of profuse nassal hemorhage, much solitude has been excited in his family and throughout the community by these attacks. During Friday the attacks did not return, and it is hoped that the danger is over.

Run Over.

Yesterday morning a little boy named Hughes, was run over by car No. 1 on the Ormsby Passenger Railway, and, it is thought, fatally injured. The child, who is about five years old, was playing on Sarah street, South Side, in the vicinity of the engine house, and was running across the street when he was knocked down by the horses, and the car passed over his body. The driver is charged with carelessness in making no attempt to check the car until it was too late.

The Hallman Fund.

Mayor Blackmore has made the following disposition of the income from the Hallman fund, left to be distributed among various charitable associations of the city:

Home for Destitute	157 49
Homeopathic Hospital	157 47
Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor	255 17
Young Men's Home	255 17
Total	$825 30

A Warning to Boys.

Yesterday about noon, a boy named Oliver Schuck got on a coal train of the Fort Wayne Road near the Allegheny outer depot for the purpose of stealing coal. He succeeded in getting a large lump, and was about to jump off with it at the Marion avenue crossing, when the size and weight of the coal over balanced him, and he fell under the cars, several of them passing over his right leg below the knee, crushing it in a terrible manner. He was picked up and taken to his home, where Drs. Makin, Hasenson and Langfitt were summoned, who amputated the injured member. The boy is in a very precarious condition.

Left the City.

Mr. J. H. Harrison, who was mixed up in that little unpleasant affair at the Rush House this week, is reported to have left town yesterday. His wound, which was at first considered of a very serious nature, must have healed very rapidly. However, as Harrison remarked that he had had a similar experience on numerous other occasions it is presumed that he is getting used to it. He lives in Jamestown, N. Y., whither it is supposed he has gone. The nickled weapon—a Colt's navy revolver—the barrels of which he emptied with such rapidity that night in the bar-room, and which simultaneously emptied the bar-room, is still in the hands of Captain Reed.

The Liquor League.

A large meeting of the Liquor League was held yesterday afternoon at City Hall, Market street, Marker Rush, Esq., in the chair. Although reporters were not admitted, we learn that the meeting was originally called to initiate some new members, and that some twelve or fifteen hundred Liquor men were on hand for this purpose. The ceremonies, however, were not performed, as it was found to be inconvenient at that time. Addresses were then delivered by James Littell Esq. and others. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday evening in the German Masonic Hall, at the corner of Washington and Madison streets, Allegheny.

A Daily Direct Intercourse With Europe

entertains our neighbor Max Schamberg for his foreign shipping, exchange and collection business, which gives him an advantage over all similar offices of the city. Mr. S., is also agent for the White Star, Guion, Anchor, Allan, Bremen and Hamburg Steamship lines, and books passengers to and from any European port on these first class lines.

Among the prominent passengers of his this weeks' list we notice Charles Parkin, Esq., of the firm of Miller, Barr & Parkin,) who will sail for Europe with his family in the month of June.

Cabin plans of all the steamers he represents can always be found at his office, No. 163 Smithfield street.

Give Mr. S. a call if you think of a trip to Europe, and he will give cheerfully any information desired.

Another Elopement.

Allegheny is a good place for elopements. Yesterday the Third ward of that city offered a sensation to its residents in the shape of a rumor that a gay and festive widower of that portion of the village, a father of some five children had eloped with the wife of another citizen. The woman is also the mother of several interesting children, whom she left behind. It is rumored she took with her some $800 of her husband's money which she drew from the bank yesterday, ostensibly for her husband's use, but which she took off on her own account to aid their flight. It is thought they have gone westward toward Chicago. The husband of the woman is somewhat surprised at the turn affairs have taken and thinks that his household matters are a little muddled at present.

Extension and New Goods.

Messrs. Boggs & Buhl are always up to the times in their business, and in accordance with their enterprising spirit, recently very considerably enlarged and refitted their salesrooms, and placed upon its shelves an entirely new and carefully selected stock of goods, which they think cannot but please the most fastidious wholesale or retail buyer. With their new facilities they propose to do a still larger business than heretofore, and to allow none to excel them. They make a specialty of black alpacas, always securing the bargains in those goods whether they need them or not, and thus they are enabled to offer rare bargains to purchasers.

Messrs. Boggs and Buhl propose to keep a full and good stock, and sell at rates as advantages to purchasers as any house in the west. And the best evidence that they accomplish this, the large patronage enjoyed at No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny.

Westmoreland's Centennial.

The event of Westmoreland county reaching her one hundredth anniversary was made the occasion of quite a festival time. The Greensburg *Tribune and Herald* says, on the subject:

"Westmoreland has entered upon her second century, and while her position now, compared to what it was one hundred years ago, is a proud and astonishing one; yet her position one hundred years hence may be still more astounding. But while we rejoice in the prosperity of our county to-day, and share in the high hopes of what she may be a century hence, we are sadly reminded that as there is not, in all probability, one person now living within her bounds, who breathed the breath of life in 1773, when she was erected into county number eleven, of the Commonwealth of the Penns; so when the next centennial comes not one now within her limits will be there to participate in her glory, and share her prosperity. All will be gathered to their fathers, and new actors will be upon the stage."

The Proposed Railway Track Through the Grounds of the "Home for Aged and Indigent Women" and the "Sheltering Arms."

The lady managers of the Home for Aged and Indigent Women," and also of the "Sheltering Arms," are greatly, and we think justly, alarmed at the prospect that the grounds of both these institutions are to be traversed by the track of a coal railway.

These ladies have labored persistently for some years, and have been liberally aided by our charitable community, for the holy purpose of providing a happy home for aged and indigent women—and a safe retreat and reformatory asylum for the degraded outcasts of their own sex; In this effort they have had the sympathy and co operation of the charitable and good. The institutions have been built up and put into operation at a cost of some $75,000 or $80,000, and are both looking fair to accomplish most satisfactorily the benificent objects of their founders and patrons. It is deemed essential to their special purposes that the privacy and seclusion supposed to have been secured in their location, remote from the crowded parts of the city, and away from the thoroughfares of business, should not be invaded; and yet now, when they are but on the threshold of their career of usefulness, the plans and hopes of the managers are menaced by a corporation with a railway to be forced across the grounds of both, that if successful, defeating all the cherished hopes of execution and privacy, and practically destroying the improvements erected at so much cost and for purposes so sacred. The legal power is supposed to reside in the invador, and that no alternative is left but to accept what legally appointed viewers may award for the damage done. The damages to be thus awarded, if the facts and circumstances receive due consideration, would in all justice be so large as to enable the injured managers to reproduce their buildings on a site remote from the proposed or any similar evil. We know nothing of the corporation or the corporators which threaten the mischievous intrusion, but we appeal to them to look for another route for their railway. Surely it cannot be necessary that two of the noblest institutions of the city should be destroyed or essentially harmed. Some other route can be adopted, and the Home of Aged Women and the refuge and hope of the otherwise lost be left to their peaceful and loving work, with nothing to make them afraid.

WAS IT INFANTICIDE?

Finding of the Bodies of Two Female Infant Under a Log—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the bodies of two female infants, found wrapped in an apron under a raft at the foot of Twenty-seventh street. No evidence could be found as to whom they belonged, or where they came from. It is supposed that they were thrown into the Allegheny river at some point above the city, and that they floated down under the ice, finally lodging under the logs above mentioned. Dr. J. J. Green gave it as his opinion that the children were born before maturity, and were alive when born. It is not very often that such children live. They were about seven and a half or eight months old. He thought it was hard to tell how long they had been in the water. In ordinary warm weather a body would decompose after having been in the water ten days. As our past weather has been, they might be in three or four weeks before decomposition would set in. He thought they had been in the water some three weeks. There were no external marks upon them to show they had been injured. The bodies were frozen stiff when found, and sand had perforated the apron which was a very heavy one, showing conclusively they had been in the water some time. There are no suspicions as to who committed the crime, if a crime was committed.

The jury rendered the following very peculiar verdict:

That the two unknown female children came to their deaths by being thrown into the Allegheny river, by some person or persons unknown to the jury, and found drowned at the foot of Twenty-seventh street, on the morning of the 7th day of March.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. T. H. COLHOER has published his articles on Non Episcopal Methodism in book form.

THE Central church, Allegheny, Rev. W. W. Gill, pastor, last week elected six additional elders, on the life term principle.

REV. JAMES ROBISON will preach in the Good Templar's Hall, in East Liberty, on Sabbath the 9th inst., at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

THERE will be preaching in the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston.

THE pulpit in the 3rd U. P. church, Allegheny, will be filled in the morning by the Rev. J. R. Sloan, and in the evening by the Rev. J. G. Brown.

THE annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Allegheny Seminary will be held on the last Tuesday of March. Further notice will be given next week.

REV. T. H. COLHOER will preach in the south hall of the Eleventh Ward Public School House, on next Sabbath evening, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The public are most kindly invited.

THERE was a "Church Sociable" in the First Reformed Church, of which Dr. Douglas was formerly pastor, on Thursday evening. It was very largely attended and passed off very pleasantly.

REV. R. L. MILLER, D. D., Presiding Elder in the Northeast Pittsburgh District, will preach in Christ M. E. Church, Penn avenue, to-morrow. The occasion is the regular Quarterly meeting services.

THERE will be no services to-morrow in the Fourth United Presbyterian church, corner of Penn avenue and Seventeenth street. Preaching as usual on the following Sabbath, by the pastor, Rev. John Galley.

THE Rev. Dr. Spaulding, the new Rector of St. Peters, announced from the pulpit last Sunday that hereafter communion service would be held in the church every month instead of every Sabbath as has heretofore been the custom.

AT the special meeting of Monongahela Presbytery, held last Monday, in the U. P. Book Rooms, Rev. Wm. M. Coleman was appointed to moderate a call on behalf of the Wylie avenue church, at the convenience of the parties.

THE entertainment—music, tableaux and literary exercises given in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College last evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, was a marked success, financially as well as otherwise.

REV. JOHN GILLESPIE will preach a sermon under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow evening in the First Presbyterian church of East Liberty. His sermon will be specially addressed to young men. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Methodist Recorder, praises the Duquesne Greys for general excellency as a military company but denounces them for marching along the streets last Sunday with a full force of music while going to the depot to embark for Washington.

THE eighth anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will be held in Christ M. E. Church to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, Joseph Horne, Esq., presiding. The annual address will be delivered by Rev. W. B. Watkins, D. D.

REV. WM. FULTON, pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, left for Florida, Yesterday; he has been in very bad health for some time past, and he in hopes that the change of climate will do him good. The session will supply the pulpit during his absence.

THERE will be preaching as usual to-morrow morning and evening in the Third United Presbyterian church, Diamond street, by the pastor, Rev. S. R. Frazier. We are glad to learn that almost every pew in the church has been taken up, and that there is such general prosperity in the congregation.

A SERMON will be delivered by the Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D.D., on Sabbath evening, March 9, in the hall of the Eleventh Ward public school house, Pittsburgh, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Wylie avenue church. At the close of the service a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Association for the Religious Amendment of the Constitution.

LAST week in the chapel of the Convent of Mercy, Webster avenue, the following young ladies were admitted to Profession, and received the black veil of the Order of Mercy, from the hands of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Very Rev. J. Hickey, V. G.: Sister Mary Blanche Donnelly. Sister Mary Annie Cantwell, Sister Mary Serenus Philbin, Sister Mary Amelia McGrath, Sister Mary Irene O'Donoghue.

REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., who was granted a transcript of the minutes of the Monongahela U. P. Presbytery, at the regular meetig in June last, to enable him to connect with the church after his long suspension—applied to the session of the Mansfield church, and was by that session received into communion. On last Sabbath he severed his connection with the U. P. church, and with his wife received into the communion of the Presbyterian Church, under the care of the Rev. William Bradcock, near Mansfield. The appeal of the friends of the Doctor from the action of the U. P. Synod at Indiana, last fall, will doubtless fall to the ground, and the General Assembly at its next meeting in Philadelphia will hardly have the case before them for ajudication.

THE festival held in the Fourth U. P. church during a part of last week, was concluded last evening, and was one of the most successful entertainments ever given by this church. Great credit is due to the ladies and gentlemen who were so self-sacrificing and untiring in their efforts to obtain such a success. We would desire to mention the names of all those earnest workers, but we know that in their modesty it would not be agreeable to them. Suffice it to say that all the members of the congregation did their duty, and did it well. Rev. Mr. Galley, the respected pastor, won golden opinions by his polite and unflagging attentions to the present, especially to strangers. The proceeds of the festival will approximate one thousand dollars. We rejoice in the continued evidence of the prosperity of this church. They expect soon to dispose of their old church property and erect one of the finest church edifices in the city.

TENDING WESTWARD.

Meeting of the Soldiers' Co'onization Society—Electing an Organization.

Another meeting of the citizens—soldiers of the late war—was held under the subject of forming a western colony, was held last evening in the Controller's office, City Building. Col. John Snodgrass was called to the chair, and Joseph Watts chosen Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Major Vanvoorhees objected to the title which was given to the organization—"Soldiers' Colonization"—and desired some amendment which would include citizens as well as soldiers. He moved an amendment calling the society "The Great Pennsylvania Colonization."

This was discussed at some length both pro and con. Colonel Snodgrass made an extended address in favor of making the colony for soldiers and sailors exclusively. He promised that the colony would co-operate and aid a citizens' colony, but he favored separate organizations.

At this point an impatient individual suggested rather emphatically that a little less talk and more work would be more effective to the accomplishment of the object in view.

The amendment was finally amended by the name, "Keystone Colonization of Soldier's and Sailors who have served in the late war," and this was adopted.

The Committee on Organization reported two constitutions, both of which were read.

After some discussion a motion was made and carried to refer them to a Committee of seven appointed by the chair.

The following were appointed such Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Society. Messrs. Samuel Shaw, H. P. Calhoun, W. P. Rowers, R. Schindel, W. L. Bryant, George Reader, and John H. Force.

The Chairman of the Committee announced that the Committee would meet on Tuesday evening next, at the Mayor's office.

Mr. Reader moved that the initiation fee be fixed at two dollars, which was adopted.

On motion the Society adjourned to meet in one week in Municipal Hall.

PERSONAL.

***Rev. Alexander Clark lectured in Steubenville last evening on "Man or Monkey."

***Deputy Mayor Nellis presided yesterday at the Allegheny Mayor's office.

***Major Alden, formerly of the U. S. Army and stationed in this city, but now in business in Savannah, is in the city, having been summoned here to attend the funeral of his father, George W. Alden, late Superintendent of the Monongahela House.

***G. E. Warner, of Sewickley, one of the oldest citizens of the country, died yesterday morning at his residence in that borough. The deceased was widely known in this county, and throughout the lumber regions of the State, having been among the first to engage in the lumber business. For some years he was President of the Second National Bank of this city, but retired from the position about three years since. He was a man of rare business qualifications, and had amassed a handsome fortune. He had been ill for several weeks, and died at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

The "Novelty" Works.

The extensive establishment of Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., which goes under this name—the Novelty Carriage Works—is located on Centre street, opposite the Allegheny Cemetery, and near Penn avenue. The firm pays especial attention to the manufacture of carriages and wagons for Pittsburgh patrons, and has achieved in this line a marked success. The work stands the most rigid comparison with that of other manufacturers, and in wear and tear has always proved itself to be up to the standard. Among their specialties is the Perfection Buck Wagon, one of the most perfect road wagons ever brought out in Pittsburgh.

Special attention is also given to the repair of wagons and carriages, and all orders in this line are promptly and satisfactorily attended to. The firm is worthy of every patronage.

The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Fine Carriages.

A peculiar feature of the moving panorama, daily seen on our streets is the fact of the increase in the number and beauty of the family carriages which may be seen in almost countless numbers, every afternoon. Our people seem to be thoroughly able to appreciate excellence, and to bestow their patronage accordingly, and hence we find that our home manufacturers, such as C. West & Co., who manufacture such vehicles, have all the trade they can accommodate. The carriages and lighter vehicles manufactured by this firm have won their way in Pittsburgh, and many of those which attract attention on our streets have been turned out from this establishment, and have brought them in so many orders that their bazaar, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, is constantly filled with the vehicles. We are glad to note the success of the firm—especially as it is an indication of the progress of Pittsburgh enterprise.

BREVITIES.

....Spring-like again.

....The house-cleaning season approaches.

....A stated meeting of Councils will be held on Monday.

....Pittsburgh Councils will hold a regular meeting on Monday afternoon.

....Reporters were excluded from the meeting of liquor men at City Hall yesterday.

....Mr. D. M. Jenkins advertises a reduction of prices at the Old Tea House to-day.

....Did the reporter of the *Chronicle* see double when he mentioned "two twin babies" yesterday?

....."What's in a name," Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Tulip were both finest yesterday for drunkeness.

....William Johnston, a workman in Robinson, Rea & Co.'s foundry, South Side, had his wrist broken yesterday by being caught in the machinery.

....It is reported that Messrs. Halt and McKinstrey, of Dempsytown, have struck a new well at Frankin, which is flowing at least fifty barrels of oil daily.

....The *People's Monthly*, for March, is out. The illustrations are good and the print excellent. For sale at the office of publication, Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth avenue and the bookstores.

....The large three story frame building, known as Cook's Hall, at Corry, was burned on Thursday. The contents were mostly saved, but in a damaged condition. The building was worth probably $5,000, insured for $2,000.

....A lamp post and a wagon coming together through the efforts of a runaway team yesterday, caused the lamp to surrender and the wagon to falter. The remains of both may be found in Cherry alley near Sixth avenue.

....Rev. Dr. Sloane, who is advertised elsewhere to preach for the Wylie Avenue Church on Sabbath evening, is one of the finest pulpit orators in the country. We urge all to go to the Eleventh ward school house on Sabbath evening to hear him.

....The *Salem Era* is the name of a new weekly candidate for public favor. It is published by Messrs. J. M. Hole and J. B. Park, in Salem, Ohio, at $1.50 per annum. The first number before us argues well for the success of the enterprise, being handsomely printed and filled with interesting reading matter and advertisements.

....A very remarkable fire occurred on Federal street, Pittsburgh, on Thursday. By a leak in the gas main, the sewer was filled with gas. While one of the workmen was digging down to the gas pipe a spark from a plekax, which had struck a stone, ignited the gas which burned until it was all consumed.

....A careless brakeman yesterday caused a slight accident in the Union Depot. The train east on the Fort Wayne road was being backed into the depot, but the brakeman did not put on his brake soon enough, so the train and bumper came suddenly together, to the damage of the latter. The damage was slight.

....Ellen Ingleby, a servant girl at a hotel in Erie, died suddenly on Wednesday last, from the effects of poison, it was supposed at the time, taken for the purpose of committing suicide. An examination of the contents, however, revealed the fact of all absence of poison. The examining physicians were of the opinion that she died from synope, adding that though rare, it was by no means an improbable result of a fainting fit.

....The party of New York roughs, who went to Collier's Station to witness the prize fight, returned home on Thursday. They met in the Linwood House when the referee gave his decision, which is as follows: "Jem Seddons, referee in the recent prize fight between Harry Hicken, of Philadelphia, and Bryan Campbell, of New York, do declare Bryan Campbell winner of the fight. My decision is governed by the rules of the ring, on the ground that Hicken was taken out of the ring before ordered to be taken out by me."

....On Thursday night a sneak thief in Allegheny rushed into the clutches of officer Jones in a way more satisfactory to the latter than to his victim. The officer had noticed the suspicious way in which the young man eyed certain hall doors on Lacock street, and he "spotted" him, and followed him around onto Anderson street. Here he entered the house at No. 37, about ten o'clock, and the officer "waited patiently about" until the young man appeared, and arrested him and took him to the lock-up. A number of pocket handkerchiefs, a silver spoon, a pair of ladies' gaiters and some candy packages, were found in his possession. He gave his name as John Barker. He is still in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

A BEAUTIFUL ARRAY.

Elegant Articles for the Household—Beauty and Utility Combined.

Messrs. H. J. Felber & Co., the well-known importers of No. 169 Smithfield street, are just receiving their immense new stock of spring importations of China, Glass and Queensware direct from Europe. These gentlemen import largely and direct from the European manufacturing houses, from their facilities and immense purchases at the lowest prices, such as no other house in the city in their line can excel both as to price and quality. This house make it a genuine specialty to decorate china. They can decorate a dinner or tea set any style that you prefer, and put on it your monogram or initial if you would be pleased to have it. This is the only house west of New York or Philadelphia that can do or has facilities for doing such work in first class style. We have seen some of their work in this especial and peculiar line, and can confidently say that it is equal to that which is imported. The articles we saw were an elegant porcelain toilette set, decorated for one of our leading citizens, also a pitcher, which replaces one that was broken of a set. This work is such that it would do credit to any city in the Union, and of which we should be proud. Their store is complete in all the various departments. In china everything appertaining to the line may be found in all styles and prices, and surely enough to suit even the most fastidious, and then glassware; we have hardly room to enumerate it. There are wine and champagne glasses, goblets, tumblers, big and little, decanters, cruets, globes, shades and other articles of that description too numerous to mention. They also have artificial flowers in glass globes, so near to nature, that we could almost imagine their perfume, and felt a half inclination just to pull a few leaves and flowers sweet and delighting. The war crosses they keep for sale are perfect marvels; they have them frosted and plain covered with glass globes. They look exceedingly beautiful and artistic, and add to embellish the establishment which certainly one of the completest in its line in the west. These gentlemen also make a little specialty of manufacturing barber mugs. This may seem a small part of their business, but we saw some of their embellishing yesterday, which showed great taste and considerable workmanship. Call and see them. A great point to furnish hotels and restaurants with anything they may want to complete a thorough outfit for the breakfast, dinner or tea table. They furnish even to the knives and forks and silver ware. In conclusion, we can say, visit the house of H. J. Felber & Co., and examine their stock if you want anything in their line. They are able to sell goods as low as any house in the East or West. Their stock is complete in every detail that appertains to their business, and they are always happy to show goods whether you purchase of them or not.

The Mutual Benefit

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEWARK, N. J.

An examination of the twenty-eighth annual report of this sterling Institution, must be highly gratifying to its numerous policy holders.

Such evidence of solidity and genuine merit as underlies the statement of this Company, which has grown to such colossal proportions, demands more than a passing notice.

Commencing business in 1845, it has safely pursued its way until it is excelled by no similar institution in the world.

The total receipts for 1872 were... $8,869,055 68

Of this amount there was:

Paid claims by death	$1,911,444 72	
" Endowments	40,301 11	
" Surrendered Policies	286,024 98	
" Annuities	1,465 70	
" Dividends	1,660,426 00	
" Expenses	588,757 40	
" Taxes	84,644 00	
	4,573,063 91	
Leaving a net surplus of	2,295,991 77	
To increase its assets, which in gross amount to	26,511,151 41	

all of which is safely invested, while the amount of reserve, or sum required to reinsure its policies, under the highest standard is only $22,126,097,60.

The ratio of expenses to income (excluding taxes) was only 8.57 per cent.; a management economical enough to suit the most conservative of our citizens.

Indeed this question of *expenses* to the minds of the shrewdest and best financiers in the country, is already assuming the gravest importance, and, without doubt, readily accounts for the inability of some of the companies to pay any dividends to their members last year, and also the fact that some *fourteen* of the younger life corporations have within the past two years ceased to exist, and have amalgamated with older and sometimes stronger organizations.

The policy of this company, as has been repeatedly stated in its annual reports has been "to refuse to enter the lists in this struggle for new business, but has sought to hold its present members rather than to increase their number at a disproportionate cost. The few lapsed, or ceased, policies in proportion to those of other companies show the strong confidence of its members in its stability and management."

Discrimination, therefore, in the selection of a company in which to insure, is so timely and forcibly put by the President—L. C. Grover, Esq., in his last address to the members, that we cannot forbear making a few extracts.

He says:

"The public will have in time to discriminate and judge, in regard to Life Insurance and its institutions, as they discriminate and judge in other matters of public and private interest. There is as much distinction in the character and conduct of associations, as there is in the character and conduct of individuals. Because some are good, it would be folly to assume that all are alike good; because some were bad, it would be unjust to suppose that all were alike bad."

"The fact that there is counterfeit money, does not prove that all money is spurious, but the existence of the counterfeit is an argument in favor of the existence and value of the real coin.

It is asked, "How can the distinction be drawn between the true and the false; the genuine and the counterfeit?" The answer is, by the same rule that a correct conclusion is reached in other matters. Men place confidence in and deal with tradesmen, professional men, and others whom they can trust; those whom they find by their own knowledge or that of others, on proper inquiry, to be worthy of trust. If they would exercise the same care in judging of and in dealing with associations as with individuals, their confidence would less often be betrayed.

If there is any value in the beneficent institutions of life insurance, such value can only be secured by pursuing such course as will make them stable, permanent, and enduring. The means to this end are, faithful and honest management on the one side, and an honest and faithful performance by the member of his agreements on the other.

No association can exist for any important period if those who direct its affairs use its funds for dishonest or extravagant purposes, or apply them to pay claims founded on broken contracts and violated obligations.

To test this question fairly, let a company be formed on mutual principals; all insured to be members, and to be governed by uniform rules and regulations. Let them solicit the public for business, and proclaim that while receiving the usual premiums, which time and experience have shown to be prudent and safe, they will, nevertheless, pay all claims made on them for losses, without investigation, debate or dispute; that the insured may indulge in intemperance, and practice any evil habit which tends to shorten life; that they may die by duels or in the known violation of the law of the land; that they may destroy their own lives; that they may go to any country, however unhealthy, or follow any occupation, however dangerous to life; that they need not pay premiums at the time and in the manner agreed on and that, notwithstanding any or all these, the company will pay the policy at death whenever and however it occurs. This is a fair statement of the opposite of the doctrine held and acted on by this company. Who does not see that such a course would not only be impracticable and absurd, but that it would be monstrous? Such an association would become a public nuisance; the men who organized and conducted it would be esteemed enemies of the race, and justly punishable as violators of the laws of God and man.

Mutual life associations, and trust institutions and their directors are trustees. The laws governing them are those applicable to other private or public trusts; they are always construed so as to secure the object and permanence of the trust. To be permanent and stable, a trust institution of the kind named, should fulfil its own obligations, and hold others to the performance of their agreements and obligations. In no other way can its existence and permanent stability be secured.

To all who wish to secure the protection afforded by Life Insurance, we can confidently recommend the "Mutual Benefit," which has no extravagant offers to make, no specious plans to present, no false expections to hold out, but are ready to offer a contract which, being observed on their part, will be regarded by this Company in its full letter and spirit as a sacred and inviolate trust, as is shown by the fact that during the past six years the sum of $400,000 has been paid to the families of deceased members through the State agents, Messrs. Lusk & Brown, corner Wood street and Fourth avenue, in this city.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

In the case of Thomas Murray, charged with aggravated assault and battery upon the person of Edward O'Malley, on motion of the District Attorney, *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

James Gaffrey, indicted for aggravated assault on oath of Cummins Norton, was found not guilty, the costs to be divided between the parties.

The case of John Brennan, charged with rape, on oath of Honora Foley, is on trial.

Henry Gerke, charged with horse-stealing, on oath of Jacob Daniel, was acquitted of the charge.

Henry Gertemeyer was acquitted of the charge of the larceny of a twenty dollar coat, the property of James McGaw.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Edward O'Malley, charged, on oath of Thomas Murray, with aggravated assault and battery.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Conrad Bruzler,	Francis Dunn,
W. C. Hildebrand,	Geo. Irwin,
Charles Woll (2),	Edward Powers,
William Unks,	J. B. Roberts,
Wenddelin Daub,	James Flack,
Mary Jordan,	Ellen Mulrooney,
Catharine Smoker,	William Peterson.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

In the case of A. Holster vs. Anton Froman, being an action on a book account, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $44.90.

The next case taken up was that of the Fisher Bros. vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. This is an action on a breach of contract for the delivery of oil. On trial.

The case of James Colgan vs. Robert Hague, being an action to recover money paid to defendant by plaintiff, is on trial.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of N. B. Lane and Joseph Grey vs. R. G. Graham and John A. Farmarie, a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff's for $419 04.

Judge Hampton, who has been off the bench for some time past, in consequence of severe indisposition in his family, expects to resume his duties on Monday, and will take charge of the regular list of that day. Judge Kirkpatrick will continue to hold a branch of the District Court, Monday morning being fixed for the trial of the lateral railroad case of Briggs vs. Hays, and after its disposition will continue also the regular list.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this Court yesterday morning an order was issued to the National Iron Company of Mountour county, to show cause why it should not be adjudged bankrupt on the petition on the 5th inst., by Abram H. Reynolds, of Luzerne county.

In the bankruptcy matter of Service & Co., et al., vs. Jesse Claypool, of Erie county, an order was made extending the return day of hearing on motion for injunction until to-morrow.

An injunction was issued against certain execution creditors of Wm. L. Hamilton, of Clinton county, bankrupt.

The petition died by Bottsford & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, creditors, against Erastus C. Somers, of Luzerne county, debtor, was dismissed and proceedings dismissed.

Read about that Wooden Sewing Machine in yesterday's paper, and then call and see the Weed—116 Market street.

If you want a nice dinner or tea sett decorated with monogram or initial, call at H. J. Felber & Co.'s, No. 169 Smithfield street.

Spring is Coming:

Although winter has been long lingering in the lap of spring, the open weather will be upon us sooner than we think. This change in the season brings with it a host of other changes, notably those belonging to clothes and dress. Now, we write to say that Messrs. Moorhouse & Carsten, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, are ready with a superb stock of Spring Dry Goods and Dress Goods, to which they ask the notice of the lady readers of the GAZETTE. They have a full line of Black Silks of the most reputable manufacture, which they offer at lower prices than ever before. Moorhouse & Carsten show also striped and fancy Silks in a profuse variety. Chintzes, Batistes, Percales, etc., as bright as ever from such close observers of the requirements of the times, will be found on hand in the latest and best patterns. In fact, and, it is a fact, visitors cannot help being impressed with both the admirable quality and variety of the goods shown, as well as the reasonableness of the prices asked. Remember Moorhouse & Carsten, corner Fourth avenue and Market street. 6 MTHS

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at Macrum & Carlisle's great sale.

Special Notice.

All persons interested in the New York stock market, desiring to hear latest telegraphic quotations, are invited to call at the office of Luther S. Kaufman, Stock and Note Broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Constant communication with New York. Quotations cheerfully furnished on application at his office.

Exquisite dinner setts, elegantly decorated at H. J. Felber & Co.'s, 169 Smithfield street.

A Spring Day.

The beautiful and balmy spring weather of yesterday attracted hundreds of people out on the promenades, and the streets presented an appearance of beauty that has not been seen in the city for several months. The chief of course among the gay promenaders were the ladies, but all their attention was not paid to the street. Hundreds of them imposed the day—the first fine one in, mong months—to do their shopping. This accounted for the tremendous rush which was seen at Rosenbaum & Fleishman's yesterday afternoon, and it was hard to decide which was the prettiest, the brilliant stock of goods in the store, or the fair shoppers. Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman's stock exhibited to especial advantage, and the varied character of their spring assortment was peculiarly well displayed.

Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman ought to have a grand rush of patronage for they are selling millinery and ladies fancy goods cheaper than ever. Ladies who have not been supplied with their millinery would do well to call at No. 76 Market street.

Elegant tea setts at low prices to be had at H. J. Felber & Co.'s, No. 169 Smithfield street.

Spring Suits.
Spring Suits.
Spring Suits.
Spring Suits.
Spring Suits.
Spring Suits.
Spring Suits.
Spring Suits.

All the new and desirable shades of color and material from the spring assortment just received at Messrs. Wm. Hespenheide & Cos., No. 50 Sixth street. Messrs. Hespenheide & Co. respectfully ask an examination of their stock and prices.

The Anderson Sash Balance

supersedes weights and boxes. It is a perfectly even balance at all points. It is neat, simple, durable and cheap. It can be placed in any window at any time. It is noiseless and works the slightest touch. It is easily applied and will not get out of order. No other invention of the kind has answered the purpose as completely as the Anderson Balance, and the rapidity with which orders are coming in upon the company amply attests the fact. The office of the company is at No. 79 Smithfield street, where the balance can be seen in operation.

See advertisement of Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. Twenty per cent. discount to every purchaser.

Wanted,

for negotiation, first class commercial paper. Manufacturers and others having good paper to be converted into money, are requested to call on Luther S. Kaufman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. All business done strictly on commission.

Toilet Setts, all styles and at reasonable prices to be had at H. J. Felber & Co.'s, No. 169 Smithfield street.

Wanted.

All persons desiring to sell or buy any Bank, Insurance, or other local stocks, to call on Luther S. Kaufman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Full quotations and information concerning all our banks and Insurance Companies cheerfully furnished on application. All stocks bought and sold strictly on commission.

Call and Examine

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at Thomas Barnes', 129 and 131 Third avenue.

In Peace Prepare for War.

There is no security for the uninsured, and the danger of delay is apparent. Do not imagine that because you have never been so unfortunate as to meet with loss from fire that your property is safe without it. There is no immunity from this danger outside of some safe, sound and thoroughly reliable home company, such as the Teutonia, of No. 266 Ohio street, Allegheny City. Our home companies are preferable to any other, and among them there is none that stands better in the public estimation or is established on a firmer basis than the one named.

French glass shades, all sizes at H. J. Felber & Co.'s, No. 169 Smithfield street.

The Singer

Sewing Machine is sold on payments of $10.00 per month. Full instructions given, and warranted for three years. R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth Street.

The Smoker's Delight.

The smoker's delight is to procure a cigar that will smoke easy and is not manufactured of that rank material which renders a puff of it nauseating. M. S. A. Barr can accommodate all who desire a good article in the line of cigars and tobacco, from his stock of the finest brands on hand at No. 132 Smithfield street. Mr. Barr will have nothing but the best on hand at his house, as he values the reputation of his stand too highly to store an inferior article, and impose it upon his customers. He has at present all the newest brands and the old favorites. Drop in to-day and get your supply of the weed.

Pond lilies in wax under glass shades at H. J. Felber & Co.'s, No. 169 Smithfield street.

C. Coleman & Son, No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Marion Avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one and two horse wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, also steeltooth horse hayrakes, hubs, spokes, and fellows. Call and see or send for an illustrated price list.

The first purchasers will get the cream of the stock and save 25 per cent. profit, at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing out sale.

Arizona Diamonds, set in solid gold, sold only at 38 Fifth Avenue.

Four dollars as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale.

Lava and Parian statuary to be had at H. J. Felber & Co.'s, No. 169 Smithfield street.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

A Protest.

Wednesday's GAZETTE contained a report of a meeting held by clergymen opposed to "the Religious Amendment." Against said report the undersigned, ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, do hereby most solemnly protest.

1. Because said meeting was not, as stated, held in an Evangelical Lutheran Church, but in a church the name of which, as can be seen on its tablet, is the Evangelical Protestant.

2. Because of the ministers, who are reported to have been present there, neither belong to an Evangelical Lutheran